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Senate's Closing Opposed; Bastille Day Celebrated; Bus Lines Link Services

The World's Day—July 14, 1942

Washington: Republicans Oppose Senate Closing

Senate Republicans have voted unanimously in opposition to an adjournment of Congress for a definite period, as some Democrats have favored, Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, revealed.

Registration of hotel and rooming-house landlords in the 75 defense rental areas now under federal regulations—scheduled to begin July 15—was postponed by the Office of Price Administration because of delays in printing the necessary forms.

The secret military trial of eight Nazis accused of coming to the U. S. with plans and equipment to blast vital war production centers entered its sixth day with the usual parade of counsel for the prosecution and defense into the Justice building.

A joint committee of the House and Senate prepared to work out differences on legislation to form a women's naval auxiliary. Originally passed by the House, the bill was amended in the Senate to limit the office personnel of the auxiliary and to restrict activities of its members.

The Senate-House conference committee on the farm appropriations bill settled all but one issue in dispute and agreed to return that one, authorizing the Government to sell up to 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for livestock feed at about 83 cents a bushel, back to both houses. [Financial Page.]

Eight more ships have been sunk by Axis submarines off the United States Atlantic coast, in the Caribbean Sea, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Navy announced.

With Senator Barkley warning that unless Price Administrator Henderson is given the power to enforce price control laws inflation will result, the Administration opened a drive in the Senate against restrictions to the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration. [Financial Page.]

Automobile tires will be available only for military requirements and for absolutely essential civilian use, Donald M. Nelson declared, emphasizing once again to Senators that there will be no tires for pleasure riding during the war. [Page 1.]

Europe: 'The Marseillaise' Rings Out Again

'The Marseillaise,' battle song of the French Revolutionists, was discreetly hummed today on the streets of Vichy but in London, headquarters of the Free French, and elsewhere in the free world it was a swelling chorus marking Bastille Day, the 153d anniversary of the birth of the French Revolution—the third such anniversary of conquered France. [First Page, Second Section.]

The Vichy Government has rejected two proposals by President Roosevelt for the removal of demilitarized French warships from the Egyptian war zone, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Wells disclosed in Washington.

Reichsführer Hitler received Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Huesrev Gerede, at his military headquarters, it was announced in Berlin.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander in chief of the German Navy, visited Narvik, Norway's northern port, in the course of an inspection tour, it was reported from Rome.

An Allied committee has arrived in Belgian Congo to discuss local needs and learn what raw materials the Congo can provide for the Allied war effort. The committee is headed by John Cadbury of the British Ministry of Supply and Samuel Day, representing the United States Government, according to a BBC report.

A Nazi Gestapo chief was killed in Zagreb, capital of the former Yugoslav province of Croatia, and 700 Croats were killed in reprisal, according to London reports. [Page 1.]

New England: Three Bus Lines Unite Services

Three big bus companies co-ordinated their schedules to eliminate duplication of service and save gas and tires. [Page 2.]

Many factories, utilities, and householders were termed "slow" to stock up on coal for next winter. [Page 2.]

Ten New England naval officers and men were reported missing, one killed, and three wounded in latest casualty list. [Page 2.]

Boston supporters of Free France celebrated Bastille Day. [Page 2.]

Efforts to merge independent textile union with A. F. of L. hit snag; first vote against plan. [Page 5.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox, said at Squantum, Mass., that Allied sea losses were heaviest off northern Norway. [Page 1.]

National: Far West Calls for Farm Labor

Eastern Oregon and Washington farmers appealed for help to complete the harvest of the pea crop for canning. Nearly 40,000 acres, holding about one sixth of the total crop, are ready for harvesting and although more than 5,000 workers are now in the fields peas are spoiling on vines because of the labor shortage.

India: Nationalists Limit British Withdrawal

An Indian resolution published by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party at Wardha called for withdrawal of British rule from India. The resolution added, however, that this did not mean physical withdrawal of all British from India, and it stressed that the Committee did not desire to embarrass Britain or the Allied powers in the prosecution of the war or to encourage aggression against India or pressure on China.

The resolution made clear that if the appeal were refused the Congress would utilize all its nonviolent strength to enforce its demands.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Candy Pay Boost Asked

A raise of 10 cents an hour in the minimum wage for women and minors in the candy industry of Massachusetts has been recommended by a wage board set up by the State.

This decision was reported today by Aaron Velleman, labor member of the board, who is an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

A public hearing will be held shortly at which arguments favoring and opposing the increase will be made. Considerable opposition from employers is expected.

After the hearing, the State Minimum Wage Commission, headed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, will determine whether or not to order the wage board's findings into effect.

There are several new angles in the wage proposals. The present State minimum for experienced candy workers is 30 cents an hour. The recommended rate is 40 cents. The Federal minimum wage, under the National Wage-Hour Law, is 35 cents. So the proposed increase would raise the State minimum five cents an hour over the Federal minimum.

The State plan of a weekly rate of pay also is discarded. At present, the State minimum wage calls for $14.40 for a full working week, which is 48 hours. The new plan simply would require 40 cents an hour for experienced workers. At 48 hours, this would mean $19.20, or an advance of $4.80 for the week.

The base rate for beginners also would be lifted from 25 cents to 35 cents.

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Knox in Boston Says Nazi Subs Busy in Arctic

Heaviest losses to United Nations shipping now declared as taking place north of Norway.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Heaviest losses to United Nations shipping in any part of the global war are now occurring North of Norway as Britain and the United States desperately strive to deliver war goods to Murmansk, Russia, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed here today.

In Boston to start an East Coast survey of American anti-submarine activities, the Secretary conceded there is little encouraging news in regard to our solving the German U-boat threat, but insisted the defense is becoming more effective and asserted that ultimately the American Navy will blot out the menace currently so costly to our hopes for taking the initiative.

Buoyant and confident despite the obvious strain of receiving continual depressing news of ship losses (the figure today stood at 369 since we entered the war) Secretary Knox greeted the press at the Squantum air base. He had arrived there this morning and had inspected a local base for anti-submarine patrol craft. He said he was going South as far as Key West to inspect similar bases, returning to Washington Friday.

He spoke of these new patrol craft, most of them running 110 feet and 173 feet long, and many being turned out in New England small boat yards, as one of the most effective answers to the submarines.

This view was supported by Rear Admiral Richard S. Edwards, deputy chief of staff and the officer directly in command of antisubmarine warfare in American waters. Admiral Edwards accompanied Secretary Knox.

Admiral Edwards said the Nazis are now turning out from 20 to 30 long-range submarines a month, "big fellows now—the small ones didn't work out so well." These ships are capable of cruising along our shores for a few weeks at a time. It requires a vast number of surface and air patrol craft to block these invaders out. We will have a quantity of such patrol craft in time—but it takes time. That, in essence, is the view expressed by both Secretary Knox and Admiral Edwards.

To assist in speeding up this effective patrol Secretary Knox indicated that the Navy would continue to press into service fishing craft, pleasure boats and everything else that might aid. He said he sees little relief in sight for the New England fishermen who have complained about the Navy's seizure of their vessels.

Asked about the recent reports of increased use of cargo planes as an answer to the submarine, Secretary Knox indicated that such proposals were still in the experimental and discussion stage rather than matters of imminent application.

Picture: Page 2.

Nazis Move to Trap Russians in South; Vichy Rejects U. S. Warship Demand; Nelson: Rubber Shortage No. 1 Problem

WPB chief cites lack of materials for plants; no change in plans on synthetic process.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, told a Senate committee today that the rubber shortage is "problem No. 1" facing the country and that "it is the scarcity of critical materials for plant construction and not engineering formula for making synthetic rubber" that is limiting the half billion program to 800,000 tons annually.

Mr. Nelson revealed that the schedule of synthetic rubber production, which has been under heavy attack in Congress, has been weighed and reviewed by the highest Government experts in the past week, and that he has decided to go through with it without major changes.

The Nelson decision amounts to a virtual defiance of critics of the program who have been heard by the Gillette Committee in the past week.

Before the Gillette Committee today Mr. Nelson reviewed and defended the whole program.

Mr. Nelson reiterated his opposition to the Gillette bill that would set up a separate rubber authority.

He said that the whole schedule of production had been weighed by the highest Government experts in the light of attacks made upon it by the Farm Bloc and other groups which seek greater emphasis on alcohol as a rubber base rather than petroleum.

Nelson Reviews Program

It had been decided, Mr. Nelson quietly told the hostile Senate subcommittee, to continue the present quota. This allocation is as follows, for the 700,000 tons of buna S, which is the principal synthetic rubber, petroleum will be used as the base for 480,000 tons; alcohol, 200,000 tons; benzene, 20,000 tons. An additional 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber will be made from "specialty" sources other than buna S.

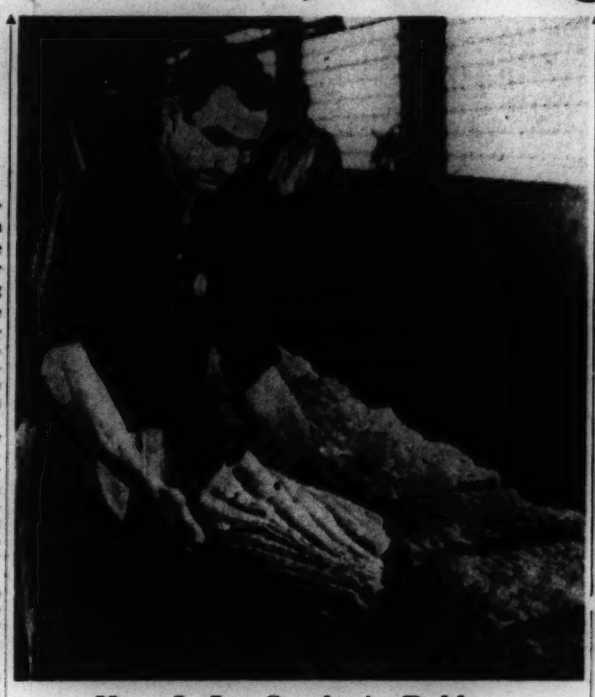
Not until 1944, said Mr. Nelson, will the country be assured of sufficient rubber to cover "necessary civilian uses" as well as the military needs from new synthetic rubber.

"Use of automobiles for purely pleasure driving will have to await the completion of the war," the WPB chief said simply at one point.

Rubber from the United States is being exported on military equipment, he said. Some of it is also going to Latin-American countries in necessary trade, he revealed.

"Changes are occurring every day in this synthetic rubber-mak-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7



Here It Is—Synthetic Rubber

This synthetic rubber being taken off a moving belt and piled for shipment at a rubber plant of the Standard Oil of New Jersey had, for the most part, been so much petroleum refinery gas only 24 hours before. Due to some 12 years of experimental work and research, Standard's petroleum technologists learned how to convert petroleum products into a synthetic rubber which is expected to supply the nation's needs.

Zagreb Gestapo Chief Killed; 700 Croats Shot in Reprisal

LONDON July 14 (AP) — A Yugoslav Government spokesman declared today 700 Croats had been killed in reprisals by the German Gestapo following assassination of the Gestapo chief of Zagreb.

The spokesman said the Gestapo chief was one Major Helm and that he was killed by a hand grenade thrown into his car as he rode along the main street of Zagreb.

He declined to give the source of his information and said he could not state exactly when the killings occurred.

"The Gestapo guards ran amock after the bombing," the Yugoslav spokesman said, "shooting at everyone on the street and hurling hand grenades through nearby windows.

"During the day the Germans rounded up almost all persons in the immediate neighborhood and shot them."

Laval refuses to move demilitarized vessels from Egytian zone as Roosevelt asked.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Vichy Government has rejected two proposals by President Roosevelt for the removal of demilitarized French warships from the Egyptian war zone, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles disclosed here today.

The seven warships involved were demilitarized, by agreement with the British, shortly after the fall of France in 1940 and since then have remained in the British naval base at Alexandria.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Welles said, proposed to Vichy on July 3, that the warships be moved through the Suez Canal under the protective custody of the United States and sailed to an American port, or some neutral port, for internment until the end of the war.

The President pointed out to the Vichy Government that the warships at Alexandria were in a precarious position always likely to be subject to attack, whereas if they were removed to another port far from the war zone they would be safeguarded and returned to France after the war.

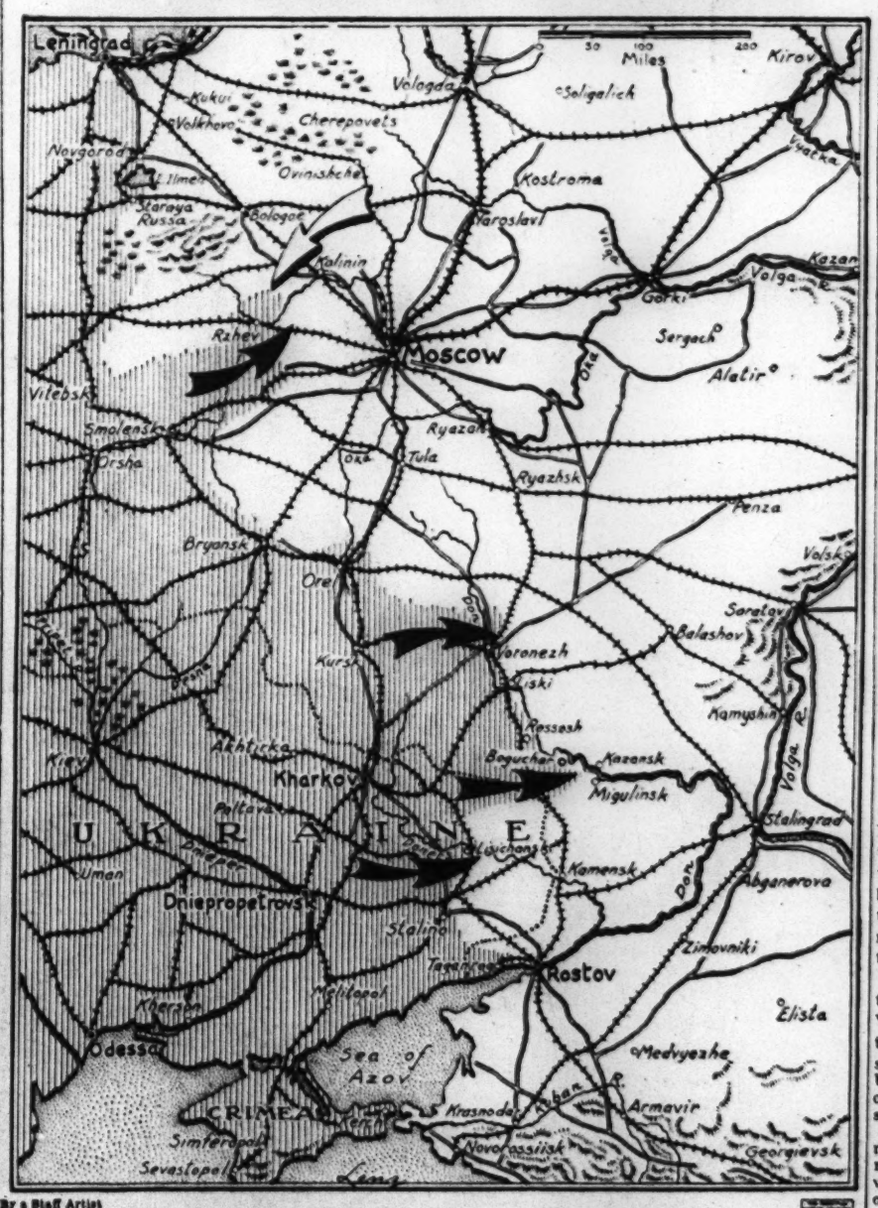
At the same time Mr. Roosevelt warned Vichy that if this offer were rejected the British would be justified in ordering the French warships out of Alexandria through the canal, and if they did not follow such British orders the British would be fully justified in destroying them.

This offer, however, was rejected by Chief of Government Pierre Laval.

On July 9 President Roosevelt made a second proposal. He suggested that the warships be withdrawn through the Suez Canal and proceed, under British and American guarantees of safe passage, to the French Caribbean possession Martinique. This proposal also was rejected, Mr. Welles asserted.

In disclosing the two proposals and their rejection, Mr. Welles said this Government still hoped they would be reconsidered by Vichy. He said he was sure the French people would understand that the offers were made in the interest of France with a view to safeguarding French ships.

German Shadow Still Moves Eastward



By a Staff Artist

Black arrows mark Nazi attack; white arrow shows Soviet counterattack.

Newsmen See State Fade Out In Progressive Blackout Test

When New England's most comprehensive blackout, covering an area with approximately 3,239,000 population, began at 1 a. m., a staff reporter of The Christian Science Monitor was watching, together with official Army observers, from a Coast Guard boat in Massachusetts Bay. His description of the gradual disappearance of the skyglow in the ensuing hour and 20 minutes follows.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts disappeared right before my eyes early this morning.

A series of huffs and puffs which might have been made by a super "big bad wolf," succeeded in obliterating the Massachusetts coast from Plymouth to Newburyport between one and 2:30 a. m., in a highly successful progressive blackout—the first staged in New England and one of the first attempted in the country.

But before the coastline vanished several important observations were made by Col. Harold G. Storke, First Corps Area Provost Marshal in charge of seacoast lighting, from a Coast Guard boat which took him, and members of the press, 30 miles out into Massachusetts Bay for a grand stand seat.

Chief lesson learned from the progressive blackout was that much of the skyglow which, it is believed has been silhouetting coastal ships, making them easy targets for enemy submarines, is caused by lights many miles inland.

Extension of the dimout belt as far inland as Worcester appeared a likely consequence of the test.

Second lesson, graphically taught last night, was that brilliantly lighted war plants contribute in large measure to the skyglow. It was not until the city of Worcester and the war industries had blacked out that the full effect was achieved.

Last night was ideal for skyglow tests, according to Colonel Storke, who has made an exhaustive study of the coastal lighting situation.

General Electric engineers aboard a Navy ship off shore, Edison Electric Company engineers on the roof of the New Court House and in the Observatory of Regis College at Weston, took multitudinous readings from early evening until after the all clear at 2:30 this morning. With the perfect conditions under which they operated, their findings, which will not be available for several days, are expected to provide some of the most valuable data yet secured on the matter of skyglow.

Without the use of instruments, however, newsmen unfamiliar with the problem could see the much-discussed skyglow as the Coast Guard craft, skippered by Lieut. Paul Ross, in charge of the Harbor Security Patrol, headed down the harbor. It was still visible as the ship passed the lightship in the outer harbor; it was there as the craft neared Graves Light and, in lessening degree, all the way out about 30 miles.

As to the silhouetting of ships, another Coast Guard craft carrying members of the State Committee on Public Safety, following the newsmen's ship by about 150 yards, stood out in bold relief against the glow most of the way out. But once the ships had put about to return nearer shore to watch the actual test, the second ship was lost against the inky background to seaward.

Promptly at 1 o'clock, with the faint sound of distant air raid sirens coming across the water, the

Continued on Page 5, Column 8

British-American planes bomb Axis bases in Africa as sandstorms halt ground fighting.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans have reached the critical point in their advance into Russia. By forcing the crossing of the Don near Voronezh and pushing on beyond Boguchar today, they have effected an enormous bulge. They cannot safely extend the bulge eastward.

Either they must turn south and try to encircle Marshal Timoshenko and his southern army, cutting the Caucasus off from the rest of Russia, or they must turn north and try to roll back Marshal Zhukoff and his army around Moscow.

Although there is reported to be some fighting in the north—a heavy German thrust around Rzhev, west of Moscow and a Russian attack around Kalinin in the same sector—this scarcely promises to be the main field. The attack at Rzhev no doubt is intended to prevent Marshal Zhukoff from detaching any troops to send to Marshal Timoshenko's assistance.

The main advance, however—around Voronezh, Boguchar, and Lisichansk—appears to mean a move to the south. This move already had been prepared for by the taking of Sevastopol July 1, which removed that important threat to the Nazis' flank.

So vast a move as this to the south may seem desperate, in view of Russian powers of resistance. But Hitler must defeat the Russian armies in the next three months if he is to win the war. By destroying the army of Marshal Timoshenko, he would knock out Russia's finest force and its only great general. Destruction of the other armies would be a far easier task.

The great question, therefore, at the moment is whether Russia has reserves ready to bring to Marshal Timoshenko's relief and block Field Marshal von Bock's designs. The time for them to appear would normally be the moment when Field Marshal von Bock has to halt to rest his troops and reorganize his supplies.

Experience shows that a 200-mile blitz attack is about the farthest the Germans can attain in a single attack. That is about the point at which Field Marshal von Bock has reached today. The next few days may show interesting developments.

Meanwhile, stinging sand storms have halted most of the activity in Egypt. The British have added an important point to their score in the naval bombardment of Matruh, rendering that port useless to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. They have compelled the Germans to haul up their supplies from Tobruk 400 miles away under a devastating hail of bombs from British and American bombers. The RAF also organized one of their heavy raids against the coal and iron center of Duisburg in the Rhineland.

Battle of Russia:

Soviet Claims Gain Along Kalinin Front

While the Russians claimed to have gained the initiative over Nazi forces, including air-borne detachments, on the Kalinin Front, they conceded that ground was lost before overpowering numbers of the invaders both near Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow, and in the Don River Basin.

German masses forced a breakthrough in a narrow sector of the Voronezh Front and a third motorized infantry division was swung into the attacks across the Upper Don under the hammering of the Russian Air Force, dispatches said.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported setbacks in two other regions to the south, with the invaders advancing anew at the point of their deepest penetration of Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Bastille Day Is Celebrated in the Boston Area by Members of France Forever

Co-ordinated Bus Service Is Proposed

By the Associated Press

Three bus companies serving New England have submitted a co-ordination plan, intended to save 25 per cent of their present scheduled interstate mileage, to the Office of Defense Transportation for approval.

Participating in the co-operative move, which would become effective on July 22 if approval is received, are the Boston and Maine Bus Lines, the Maine Central Bus Lines and the Greyhound Bus Lines operating between Boston, Portland, Maine, Bangor, Maine, and St. Stephen, N. B., and between Boston and Manchester, N. H.

Under the plan, each company would eliminate lightly-loaded extra sections by asking overflow passengers to wait for the next schedule; a ticket of any of the companies would be good on buses of all three lines, and in cities where the two of the companies operate terminals there would be alternate arrivals and departures from each of the terminals.

The proposal is in compliance with an ODT request that bus companies conduct a study to determine how bus mileage can be conserved during the emergency, at the same time providing adequate service for the public.

Similar arrangements have been effective in other sections of the nation.

Motorists Cheer Right to Use Car On Vacation Trip

New England motorists were conservatively joyous today over news from Washington that limited use of automobiles for vacation trips is considered by the Office of Defense Transportation as neither unpatriotic nor inconsistent with the Government's gasoline and rubber conservation program.

This vacation trip news was contained in a statement received by the Boston Automobile Club from its American Automobile Association headquarters in Washington.

"This statement," E. S. Harding, Manager of the Boston club, said, "was passed on by the Office of Defense Transportation. It point out that vacations are recognized by government officials as important to the health, welfare and efficiency of the American public during the time of the all-out war effort.

"Since rubber-saving is vitally important, motorists should give consideration to use of other means of transportation, but if going by car offers the most practical and economical means of transportation, its use on a limited-milage vacation trip is not inconsistent with the conservation program."

Mr. Harding urged motorists to have definite driving objectives, to avoid "roaming" trips. He also called for moderate driving speeds and sharing of rides with friends and relatives on vacation trips.

At the same time the Office of Price Administration in Washington abandoned a plan to restrict sharply purchase of gasoline by motorists from rationed territory in a 50-mile "twilight" zone on the western border of the rationed area under the permanent system starting on July 22. The OPA said an alternative plan will be announced before the coupon system goes into effect.

The now-abandoned 50-mile "twilight" strip was to have run the entire length of the western boundary of the rationed area.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm this afternoon. Cooler tonight. Moderate winds becoming quite gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine and the rest of New England: Cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:59 p. m.; height 9.9 feet. Wednesday, 12:59 a. m.; height 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:50 p. m.

HANDLE WITH CARE

BRING us your exposed film for developing, printing, and enlarging. Our expert workmen use fine chemicals and papers to bring out the best in every picture. Stop in today and let us show you samples of our work.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
38 BROMFIELD STREET and HOTEL STATLER BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Symbolical of the People of France

The spirit of France, as represented on Bastille Day today, the great national French holiday, by Pierrette Elsie Mettetal, who stands in French costume as a symbol of the people of France with the flag of France on one hand and the Cross of Lorraine emblem of the Free French, or the Fighting French as now renamed by General de Gaulle, on the other. The new flag of the Fighting French, which was presented today for the first time in Boston, incorporates the Cross of Lorraine on the center stripe of white.

Monster Rally the Feature of Program

While patriots in France silently watched the dawn of Bastille Day this morning with the penalty of death over their heads for its observance, Boston members of France Forever—the American organization behind General de Gaulle's Fighting French—marked the historic occasion with ceremonies which began with a short-wave broadcast early this afternoon and will culminate in a monster rally tonight at New England Mutual Hall at which Dorothy Thompson, famous columnist, will be the principal speaker.

Throughout the day, the thoughts of French sympathizers here were often with relatives and friends in Nazi-dominated France. They were wondering if Frenchmen this July 14 were daring their mute demonstration of last year when everyone came out in the tri-color—some dressed in white, some in blue, some in red, always innocently strolling in the order of the French colors.

Even the children participated then, sitting in the windows of their homes reading books. The covers of some of the books were blue, some were white, and others red.

The Germans were stumped. They could not stop it without rounding up everyone in town. This year there are orders from the Gestapo that there shall be no display of flags or wearing of tri-color emblems in buttonholes.

So Boston today had added incentive for its commemoration of the great French holiday wher Frenchmen long ago stormed the Bastille, where government critics had been imprisoned, thereby touching off the French Revolution.

The planned cavalcade of horse-drawn vehicles carrying City and State officials, representatives of the United Nations and other dignitaries to Station WRUL for a shortwave broadcast to France was cancelled, due to inability to produce the 25 horses and buggies required for the occasion.

The radiocast itself at WRUL, however, was given according to schedule, with René de Messières, Chairman of the New England Chapter of France Forever, Miss Elizabeth de Miribel of the Free French movement in Canada, Douglas Schneider, Program Manager of WRUL, William R. Tyler, Assistant Program Manager, George Picard, Dr. Howard Rice of Harvard University, and Robert Wiener calling upon the people of France for continued courage and persistent resistance to the enemy.

The half-hour program which was given originally at two o'clock was repeated again at four o'clock.

At the same hour in Lecture Hall at Harvard University, an audience of some 600 persons heard Prof. Hans Kohn of Smith College laud the indomitable spirit of the Fighting French. They saw for the first time in Boston the new flag of the Free French, which was presented, together with the French flag, by the Harvard Unit of France Forever. The program ended with the showing of a film of the invasion of France, and the only movie which has ever been made of the Fighting French troops in action.

Tonight Miss Thompson, who interrupted her Vermont vacation at her summer home at South Pomfret, to come to Boston for this occasion, will be introduced by Prof. Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University. Prominent State and city officials will be seated on the platform, and Marianne Lorraine, French diseuse and "one woman theater," is scheduled to give numbers in both French and English.

Other stories on Bastille Day on first page of Second Section.

'Optimistic' Buying Public Urged to Order Coal at Once

Winter coal supplies must be bought now to eliminate rationing later on.

This sharply worded warning sounded in New England today as Richard L. Bowditch, chairman of the New England Emergency Fuel Directors Committee, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, jabbed at somnolent coal users.

Mr. Bowditch, in Boston, a member of the Ickes Solid Fuels War Advisory Committee and Solid Fuels Director for Massachusetts, was speaking to what he termed an "always optimistic" buying public.

Mines Slowing Down

"Coal buying has fallen off considerably," he said. "Buying habits of Americans are always optimistic. Coal mines are slowing down through loss of men to the armed services. Extra transportation available now will be reduced shortly.

"Buy heavily," he advised. "Pile it in your back yards, if necessary, but buy now. Prompt response now by utilities, railways, industrial and domestic consumers may eliminate rationing later.

"If the public fails to take advantage of the present surplus, there is no guarantee there will not be a shortage next winter."

Mr. Bowditch had a schedule ready, a figurative tack in the coal users' easy chairs. "Every large utility, railway and other industrial consumer should have a 90-day supply of coal on hand, if it is possible to store it, by Nov. 1," he said.

"Every householder should have his entire winter supply on hand, storing facilities permitting, by Oct. 1," he added.

N. E. Shipments

From coal transportation industries, via Oil and Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes, came an expression of doubt that coal supplies could be moved as readily during the rest of the year as they have during the first six months. Coal shipments into New England reached the total of 12,000,000 for the first six months said Mr. Ickes, but already they have fallen substantially below the capacity of railroads to transport fuel. This is so, he said, "despite the increasing possibilities that coal may be less available to New Englanders next winter."

Twelve million tons are just half the estimated needs for running New England industry during 1942. According to Mr. Bowditch, less than half the estimated supply of domestic coal needed has been brought in to this area.

New England roads can handle twice the tonnage they are carrying now, Mr. Bowditch said. Extra rail facilities, available now may not be on hand two months from now, however, he continued. An increasing load is placed on N. E. rails by a 40 per cent reduction of the collier fleet due to necessary war activities and diversion into other trades, he stated.

"And although New England's three major railroads have done and are doing an outstanding delivery job," Mr. Bowditch went on, "the public will begin to feel the pinch within 60 days."

The United States is also feeling the drain of its coal supplies by outside sources, Mr. Bowditch said. Canada, oil consumption drastically curtailed, is entirely dependent upon the U. S. for coal, he asserted. South America has also increased its demands on this country for coal stocks heretofore supplied by Great Britain, the Director pointed out.

Left to Local Boards

Here in New England, he said, coal authorities look for shortages of manpower in the coal industry and of motive power for transportation by next fall. Washington has not classified coal miners as essential, leaving it to local draft boards to determine their status in the light of local conditions, he said.

"New England must have 24,000,000 tons of bituminous coal by the end of the year to insure industry and war production plants, utilities and railroads an adequate supply," he said. "About 7,500,000 tons of anthracite must be brought in from Pennsylvania for domestic use.

"With half the bituminous supply already delivered and less than half the anthracite, New England must bring in the rest of its needs within the next two months in order to forestall shortages and rationing," he concluded.

Vermont Port of Entry For Planes and Goods

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Burlington, Vt., municipal airport has been designated by the Bureau of Customs as an airport of entry for civil aircraft and merchandise arriving from outside the United States, the Treasury has disclosed.

State Ticket Stirs Vermont Political Pot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 14—With the September primaries less than two months away, politics, which has been in a somnolent state in Vermont and subordinated to the war effort, is waking to new life.

Announcement by Thomas H. Cave, State Treasurer since 1923, that he would not be a candidate for re-election, brought in the candidacy of Levi R. Kelley of Montpelier, who has been in the employ of the Treasurer's Department for 17 years and Deputy State Treasurer for the past 11 years.

Almost simultaneously came the announcement by Attorney General Alban J. Parker, of Springfield, that he would again seek renomination in the September Republican primaries. He defeated W. R. McFeeters for the office in the primaries, two years ago, after a close contest. Mr. McFeeters is now chairman of the Public Service Commission, having received the appointment from Gov. William H. Wills shortly after he took office.

Governor Wills has already announced his candidacy for renomination and election to a second term and it is expected Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor will again seek his present office.

Retiring State Treasurer Cave has been with the Treasurer's Department for more than 30 years, and has been treasurer for two decades of that time.

Mr. Kelley, who seeks the post, is a world war veteran and the father of four sons, the elder of whom is now serving overseas with the Black Watch Highland regiment.

Political observers at the State House say that Mr. Kelley should have little or no opposition. Although a Republican, during his years as Deputy Treasurer he has become well known to successive members of the General Assemblies and has kept clear of factional party troubles. As a result, they say, he has many friends and few enemies within the party, and that there seems little likelihood of any opposition in the primaries. Heretofore, nomination has been equivalent to election and it would take an exceptionally strong Democratic candidate to defeat him in the election in November.

There have been few signs of political activity on the Democratic side of the fence. The usual June political convention was cancelled by Park H. Pollard, for many years Democratic State Chairman, just before he resigned about six weeks ago. He has been succeeded as Chairman by Charles P. McDeavitt, of Pittsford, a veteran member of the General Assembly and one of the minority leaders in the Lower House. Party leaders say, however, that a full slate of candidates for State offices will be nominated at a caucus to be held sometime next month.

Naval Volunteers

The Vermont Naval Volunteers, which is now maintaining a regular all-night patrol on Lake Champlain, has available for defense purposes more than 25 privately-owned boats, according to Lieut. Comm. Charles M. Dodge of Burlington, intelligence officer of the organization.

It was felt that gasoline would be lacking for maintenance of the patrol but James J. Carney, state rationing officer, has stated that sufficient gasoline is being allowed to keep them in commission. In addition, Mr. Carney announced that inboard boats will be allowed four gallons for each unit of horsepower for a six months' period, up to a maximum of 250 gallons.

The patrol craft are being used on Lake Champlain, its tributaries, and Lake Memphramagog on the Canadian border, near Newport, under the direction of the U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Pan

Juvenile United Nations Campaign

For the United Nations, it's a total war, too, as these youngsters demonstrate by pitching in to sell war bonds and stamps at the campaign booth of the Women's Division of the Boston Committee for the Sale of War Bonds and Stamps at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Left to right: Genevieve Lowe, representing China; Joanne Goldstein and Pauline Goldstein, representing the United States, and Marion Novikoff, representing Russia.

Casualty List 'Number 7' Issued by Navy Department

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Navy Department today released its casualty list Number 7, covering the period June 18 through June 30. The list was compiled July 3.

Massachusetts:

Officers

Killed and Wounded (None.)

Missing.

Chapman, Charles Edmund, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, father, Lawrence B. Chapman, 1 Woodbridge, Rd., Wellesley.

Grindle, Arthur McIntyre, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, father, Thomas Scott Grindle, 29 Bloomfield St., Lexington.

Lewis, Victor Alan, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, mother, Mrs. Serena Victoria Lewis, 40 Maple St., Randolph.

Ray, Martin Hasset, Jr., Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, wife, Mrs. Georgiana S. Ray, 21 Winthrop St., Cambridge.

Sawyer, Joseph Harlan, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve, wife, Mrs. Catherine B. Sawyer, 1 Monatiquot Ave., Braintree.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed:

McLean, Cornelius Francis, Seaman, 2nd class, U. S. Naval Reserve, mother, Mrs. Jenney W. McLean, 103 Roslindale Ave., Roslindale.

Wounded:

Murch, Robert Lyman, Seaman, 2nd class, U. S. Navy, father, Herbert G. Murch, 38 Hillsdale St., Dorchester.

Wilson, Robert, Fireman, 1st class, U. S. Navy, mother, Mrs. Mable Wilson, 512 Merrimac St., Newburyport.

Missing:

Collins, John Floyd, radioman, 3rd class, U. S. Naval Reserve, father, William E. Collins, 61 Monterey Rd., Worcester.

Kerichenko, John, Jr., Seaman, 2nd class, U. S. Naval Reserve, father, John Kerichenko, Sr., 7 N. Pacific St., Pittsfield.

O'Connell, William David, Jr., chief storekeeper, U. S. Navy, father, William D. O'Connell, Sr., Liberty Heights, Millbury.

Rhode Island:

Officers

Killed and Wounded (none).

Missing

Woodruff, James Gordon, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, mother, Mrs. John Ferguson, "Ferwood," Watch Hill.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed (none).

Wounded

Rollins, Howard Taft, aviation chief radioman, U. S. Navy, wife, Mrs. Doris Elaine Rollins, 108 Shore Acres Avenue, Quonset Point.

Missing (none).

Maine:

Officers

Killed and wounded (none).

Missing

Groves, Stephen William, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, father, L. R. Groves, East Millinocket, Maine.

Boston Man Heads Elks

OMAHA, July 14 (AP)—E. Mark Sullivan, Boston attorney, today was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at the 78th annual national convention here. He succeeds Judge John S. McClelland of Atlanta, Ga.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Bastille Day mass meeting under auspices of Boston Chapter of France Forever. Dorothy Thompson, journalist and commentator, and Marianne Lorraine, French actress and diseuse, will be the principal speakers at this big American manifestation for a Free France. At New England Mutual Hall, Clarendon Street, at 8 p. m. Tickets range from 55 cents to $2.10.

Band concert by the Newton American Legion Post No. 43 band. This the first of a series of band concerts to be held throughout the summer months in the Newtons, will be at the Newton Centre Playground. Mayor Paul M. Goddard, of Newton, is scheduled to speak at this opening concert. There will be a base ball game before the concert at 6 p. m.

Wednesday

"Greek Art," a gallery talk by Mrs. Saltonstall at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4. Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Navy Officials Visit Squantum

By a Staff Photographer

Secretary Knox and Rear Admiral Tarrant

The Navy head arrived in Boston today to begin an East Coast survey of anti-submarine activities.

Sticker Rules Are Clarified By Goodwin

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today clarified his rulings on the placements of windshield stickers as follows:

The 35 Federal use tax sticker and the regular official inspection sticker now on the lower edge of the windshield may remain there.

The emergency vehicle sticker issued by the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee and the new gas rationing sticker issued for the year 1942-43 must be placed at the top of the windshield, preferably beyond the rearview mirror.

If the emergency vehicle sticker or the rationing sticker have been placed at the lower edge of the windshield, they must be changed.

Loss of automobile registrations faces Massachusetts motorists whose vision is blocked by the multitude of windshield stickers now required on cars.

"So far as I am concerned," Mr. Goodwin asserted, "there shouldn't be any stickers on the windshield except the small official inspection sticker. There is a regulation which provides that it is illegal to have stickers on the windshield if they interfere with the vision of the driver.

"Now that we are having a sticker epidemic, similar to that of the bathing beauty in the old days, persons with stickers on their windshields in violation of the State regulation will have their plates taken away."

Salvage Officials Ask Contributions In First of Week

New England housewives have been requested by salvage officials to turn in their fat and grease to local butchers early in the week and not the latter part when the merchants are busy with the week-end trade.

Flow of the fat from the kitchen to reclaiming has already begun in great quantities, the State Salvage Committee said. However, a large number of housewives have taken advantage of their weekly shopping excursion on Fridays and Saturdays to cart the fats and greases along to the butcher, hampered then by the heavy sales period.

The fats and greases campaign is one of three already listed for the duration. The others are tin cans and scrap iron and steel. In Boston, collections for the tin cans will begin Aug. 1. Collection dates for the surrounding cities and towns will be announced later. No details were on hand today concerning the scrap iron and steel campaign, although it was listed as officially beginning this week.

Vassar Enlists In the U. S. Navy

John A. Vassar, of Middleboro, Mass., great grandnephew of Matthew Vassar, of New York, who endowed and gave his name to the well-known girls' school, today enlisted in the United States Navy.

The new naval recruit had been employed as a grounds keeper at the college until recently. He enlisted as an apprentice seaman and has two other brothers serving in the armed forces.

His brother, Bourdeaux J. Vassar, was one of the survivors of the aircraft carrier, Lexington. The other brother William J. Vassar was serving in the Army in Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Mercury Hops Up To Season's High

Boston temperature today soared to 92 degrees, establishing a new high for the year.

It was almost hot enough in downtown Boston to fry the proverbial egg on the sidewalk. The record for the day is 95 degrees set in 1873.

The temperature taken at 1:30 was just one degree higher than the previous record for the year established on June 13.

Stops for Milking, Loses Motortruck

SHARON, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Sharon's salvage committee is doing a good job of collecting scrap metal for the war effort, but in the opinion of Louis Devaux, a farmer, is a little impetuous.

Mr. Devaux was returning from haying yesterday when his motor-truck broke down. It was milking time, so he decided to leave the vehicle and return later to make repairs.

When he returned, he discovered the truck had disappeared, and a hint from a resident sent him around to salvage headquarters.

There Mr. Devaux discovered that salvage workers had scrapped the truck and turned it over to a junk dealer during the short interim. All the owner salvaged were four tires and the battery.

Nettled at first, Mr. Devaux decided it was a worthy cause and hopes that the Rationing Board will allow him to buy a new truck.

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Revamping of Law Division Benefits Chicago Many Ways

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Reforms, as well as abuses, sometimes go unnoticed in a big city government, and it has taken a pamphlet by the Public Administration Clearing House here to call attention to great administration improvement brought about in the last six years in Chicago's Law Department.

Before 1935, this study shows, Chicago had six law departments, counting attorneys attached to municipal departments like those of fire and water. Now these have all been welded into one. Before 1935, stenographers and clerks employed in these municipal law offices reported to 32 persons; investigators and law clerks to 19; and attorneys, well, some reported to no superior at all. With a staff of 100 attorneys and 100 investigators, stenographers and clerks, it was plain to see that there could not be great efficiency with such a setup.

Now it's all different. Albert Lepawsky, lecturer in the University of Chicago's Department of Political Science, who assisted in the reorganization program, gives credit in his introduction to this study to Barnet Hodes, corporation counsel of Chicago, for "demonstrating that more effective ways of conducting the legal business of the city constitute good politics as well as good government."

100,000 Cases a Year

This study, written by Robert W. Siebenschuh, emphasizes the importance of a legal department in a large city. In Chicago, the department is responsible for more than 100,000 judicial proceedings each year. It hands down 200 major legal opinions concerning laws, ordinances, municipal policy and so on. It is important, then, that it act under an efficient administrative framework.

But a city law department needs something more than administrative efficiency. Its staff must be able to gather quickly the social and economic data needed for an understanding of human problems involved. In the reorganization program here, a research division was set up to carry on such needed investigations. This research division within the law department is declared by the author of the Public Administration Service pamphlet the first ever set up as an integral part of a law department with the function of bringing about a closer relationship between the fields of law and the social sciences.

The writer of this study quotes Mr. Hodes, the Corporation Counsel, in explaining the reason for establishing this agency.

"A municipal law department," he writes, "must be dynamic in its spirit and attitudes. Blackstone and Coke and Kent may still claim our reverence, but we probably should not forget that neither ever rode on an 'L' train, lived in a 100-flat apartment building, turned on or was annoyed by a radio, or dreamed that traffic in the air might ever be a problem for barristers."

Division's First Job

The first big task before the research division was not, however, to make a social study but to lay the foundations for reorganization of the city's law department. Dr. Lepawsky was made director so that he might handle this project.

With a competent staff, Dr. Lepawsky proceeded to make a complete administrative survey of the law department, and also of 10 of Chicago's largest private law firms. Findings and recommendations were turned over to the Corporation Counsel, who used them in making his reorganization of the department.

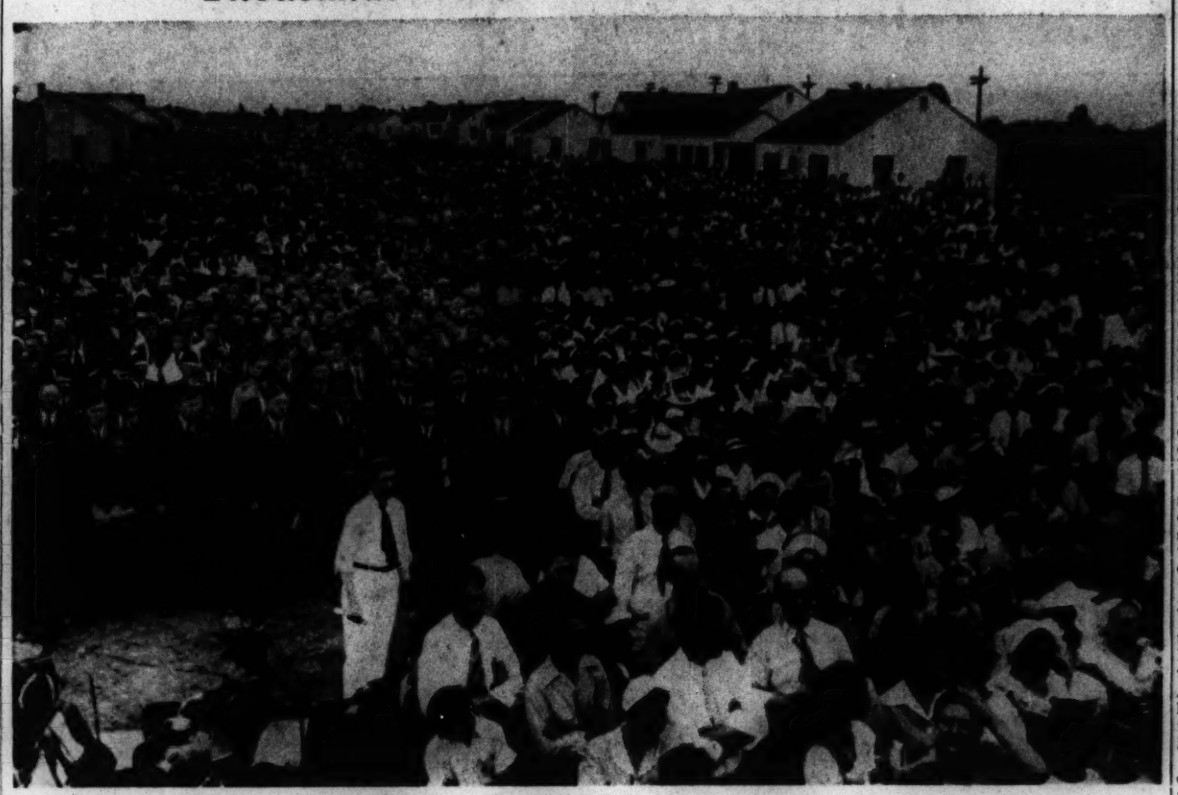
After reorganization was completed, the research division proceeded to make factual reports on special legal problems. It did not wait for requests for information, but anticipated them by going into problems which its staff believed would soon come before the City Council, such as trailer parking, automobile parking meters, bank nights.

Since 1938, emphasis in the research division has been placed upon providing the tools for legal studies, such as indexed opinions of corporation counsels, and copies of the revised city code in loose-leaf form.

What the whole reorganization has meant to Chicago is discussed by Mr. Siebenschuh in a final chapter of his study. One evidence that it has proved its value, he finds, is the interest shown in it by other cities. Philadelphia, for example, established a research division like Chicago's, and Milwaukee adopted certain practices for assignment control like those of this city.

"It is obvious," says this author, "that the reorganization of the Chicago Law Department has resulted in the production of markedly improved legal work." The next big step to take, he thinks, is to replace the patronage system within the department with the merit system.

Thousands Watch as Lidice Is Dedicated



Wide World

Name of Czech Town Perpetuated in New Illinois Village

Thirty-five thousand persons thronged a public housing project near Joliet, Ill., which was officially given the name Lidice in honor of the Old World town of the same name, Lidice, Czechoslovakia, was obliterated by German executioners who killed every man because they suspected them of harboring the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, regional Gestapo chief. Like the former village in Middle Europe, Lidice, Ill., has about 100 homes, peopled mostly by Czechoslovaks. Wendell L. Willkie was the principal speaker at the dedication.

Leading Argentine Press Sector Adds Call to Lift 'Siege State'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — In Argentina the Circulo de la Prensa —Argentina's foremost journalistic institution—has appealed to Congress to declare the cessation of the "state of siege" decreed by the Castillo Government on Dec. 16, last.

The appeal was contained in a petition presented to Chamber and Senate and pointed out that the state of siege affects the freedom of the press more than anything else. The Argentine newspapers, it says, have invariably discharged their public duties with a full sense of responsibility and are fully worthy of freedom of expression.

Previously, the remaining two of Argentina's three journalistic organizations, the Asociatión and Federación de Periodistas, had made similar appeals. The trio insisted that the national press is capable of adjusting its expressions in a manner consistent with the highest national interests without endangering internal peace—fears for which were cited as justification for the state of siege.

When Dr. Ramon S. Castillo made his declaration as Acting President, he intimated that it was to insure internal peace so that Argentina could discharge its Pan-American obligations—by giving the United States non-belligerent status.

Now comes Dr. Miguel J. Culaciati, the Minister of Interior, summoned to explain in the Senate, declaring that the "disturbing influence of Communism" was one of the principal reasons for the state of siege decree.

The spiritual unity of the nation was menaced by ideological strife—Communism, totalitarianism and a parliamentary investigation with its attendant publicity—when war came to the American continent in December last, the Minister said. The parliamentary investigation referred to was that of Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda's which tracked down Nazi espionage and "fifth columnism."

The state of siege was necessary, he added, so that the new international situation could be faced quietly and new obligations assumed in the interests of continental unity.

Communism, he insisted, was no creation of the governmental imagination. It was "on the move" throughout the country—in the capital, Córdoba, Entre Rios, Tucuman, Rio Negro, Chubut, Misiones and Chaco. The Radical provincial government of Cordoba, he said, had been forced to intervene against the Communists.

He placed most emphasis on Army commanders' reports. He was prepared to disclose these, he said, in appropriate circumstances. It was necessary for the Government to combat the infiltration tactics of many forces of disturbance, he asserted, though it would continue to use its special powers with the "greatest of prudence and moderation."

The Senate, where the Conservative forces have a majority, received two committee reports on the state of siege—a majority one that advocated cessation of the decree 60 days after promulgation and that of the minority demanding immediate cessation. It accepted the first.

The state of siege can only be promulgated after parliamentary ratification of the executive decree of December last, which was issued when Congress was in recess. It will remain for the Chamber, where the majority is against the Government, to decide on independent action or accept the 60 days' motion and wait patiently for the expiration of that period in the hope that it will end the present restrictions.

Students Get 5 Years For Evasion of Draft

DAYTON, Ohio, July 14 (AP) — William Lippincott Richards of West Chester, Pa., a third-year student at Antioch College in nearby Yellow Springs, was sentenced to five years in a Federal penitentiary yesterday for failure to comply with the Selective Service Act.

He pleaded guilty before United States District Judge Robert R. Nevin, declared himself a conscientious objector, and refused a chance to enlist.

Arthur A. Dole, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., another Antioch student, pleaded guilty to a similar charge and also was given five years.

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Michigan Effort to Mobilize Farm, Factory Labor Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan is intensifying its efforts to mobilize an army of men, women, and work-age children not otherwise employed in defense jobs, who will be able to meet the growing wartime demands for farm and factory labor.

The problem in Michigan is much the same as that in other States. As wheels of industry turn faster and faster and as new plants get under way in the battle for production, increasing numbers of skilled workers are needed in the factories.

Already the backlog of trained employees made idle by the transition from peacetime to wartime production has been largely absorbed and new sources are necessarily being tapped for workers. The withdrawal of many thousands of young men for military service has accentuated the need for auxiliary workers both in industrial plants and on farms.

Among the steps taken recently to marshal the State's manpower and womanpower for this purpose was a house-to-house registration made by members of the women's auxiliaries of the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Valuable information concerning skills, abilities, and willingness to work on farms or in factories was tabulated and turned over to local offices of the United States employment service to be used in meeting labor shortages.

Survey Praised

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner praised the survey as a "pioneer work." He said it was the first time such a registration had been conducted and he predicted it would set the pattern for other States faced with the same problem.

Of the total of 135,731 who registered as available for jobs, 83,607 were women. The tabulation showed 32,322 persons registered as desiring farm work, 6,348 sought employment in canneries, and 55,670 were available for industrial work. Of the last figure, approximately half were workers with some degree of experience.

The Governor pointed out that only 29 per cent of those registered in the house-to-house canvass were previously listed with the federal employment service. He congratulated the organizations for thus having uncovered a big source of labor to meet expected shortages.

Opinion differed in official circles here as to how effective the registration would be in meeting the general labor need. Governor Van Wagoner took the view that "Michigan farmers can now face the harvest season in complete assurance that adequate labor will be available."

Training Issue

Numerous local offices of the U. S. employment service were said to feel that the registration would help solve the farm labor problem. Few offices, however, reported they felt the survey would offer relief for any critical shortages in industrial workers.

The chief difference between the two labor needs appears to be the training question. It is expected that peak demands on the farms will be met by rural people themselves who understand the jobs they will have to do and hence will not require special training. Recruiting of farm youths from Michigan colleges and high schools is expected to reach an all-time high this summer for this purpose.

It is a different matter, however, to provide qualified workers for war production plants. They must have special training for their tasks, and many approaches to this problem are being made.

In general, the two ways by which workers are trained for factory jobs are through the federal vocational education program (this includes apprenticeship training for youngsters and pre-employment and supplementary training for men and women) and the instruction in skills carried on by the industrial plants themselves.

Women are being given a larger and larger place in the industrial outlook. Training authorities say the feminine workers have shown such an adaptability to various inspection and machine shop jobs that they will be called upon to take over more and more war production jobs in the months to come.

In support of this view the Michigan vocational education training program for women is being stepped up for the summer. Already the woman in overalls has become a familiar sight in machine shops over Michigan, but new training centers are to be opened in even the small cities and towns to speed up the industrial mobilization drive, authorities in this field have announced.

Call Up Married Men Last, Local Boards Are Instructed

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Draft headquarters specifically directed local boards today to call up married men last, taking single workers before husbands and fathers. The local boards were instructed by orders sent out last night to fill their quotas in this order:

1. Single men with no dependents.
2. Single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents.
3. Single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort.
4. Married men without children who are not engaged in the war effort.
5. Married men without children who are engaged in the war effort.
6. Married men living with wife and children or children only and who are not engaged in the war effort.
7. Married men living with wife and children or children only who are engaged in the war effort.

To be classed as a married man a registrant must have been married before Dec. 8, 1941, and must be living with his wife, or children.

To guide local boards on whether or not a man is engaged in the war effort, draft headquarters issued a list of 34 essential activities.

Must Decide Necessity

In granting deferment for occupational reasons the board must first decide whether a man is engaged in one of those activities and then determine that his particular job makes him a "necessary man."

Also, the firm in which he is employed must be fulfilling a war contract, performing a government service or a service necessary to civilian life in support of the war effort, or he must be supplying material for such firms.

The essential activities were:

Production of aircraft and parts; ships, boats and parts; ordnance and accessories; ammunition; agriculture; food processing; forestry, logging and lumbering; construction; coal mining; metal mining; non-metallic mining and processing and quarrying; smelting, refining and rolling metals; production of metal shapes and forgings; finishing of metal products; production of industrial and agricultural equipment; machinery; chemicals and allied products; rubber products; leather products; textiles; apparel; stone, clay and glass products; transportation equipment; transportation services; materials for packing and shipping products; communications equipment; communications services; heating, power and illuminating services; repair and handtrade services (blacksmithing, armature rewinding, electrical and bicycle repair, automobile repair, harness and leather repair, clock repair, tool repair and sharpening); health and welfare services; educational services; governmental services.

Must Meet Tests

The selective service said "the list of civilian activities necessary to war production and essential to the war effort, which may be used to guide local boards in considering occupational classification of registrants, specifies that such activities must meet one or more of the following tests:

A. That the business is fulfilling a contract of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or other governmental agencies engaged directly in war production.

B. That the business is performing a governmental service directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production.

C. That the business is performing a service, governmental or private, directly concerned with providing food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, or other requisites of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort.

D. That the business is supplying materials . . . for contracts included in . . . above.

E. That the business is producing raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies or equipment or performing services necessary fo rthe fulfillment of contracts in . . . above.

The different major categories of essential activities were broken down in the listing like this:

"Production of aircraft and parts: the production, maintenance and repair of aircraft gliders, parachutes, dirigibles, balloons, aircraft engines, parts, pontoons, propellors and similar products."

"Production of apparel: apparel for the armed forces, and work clothing."

"Communications services: telephone, telegraph, newspapers, radio broadcasting, and television services and the repair of facilities."

"Education services: public and private vocational training; elementary, secondary and preparatory schools; junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools; educational and scientific research agencies."

The Selective Service said "newspapers" was intended to include "all the business of getting out a newspaper" and that such activities came under "other requisites of the civilian daily life" under "C" in the tests to be applied by local draft boards.

National Music Camp Appeals Union's Ban on Radiocasting

By the Associated Press

The National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., engaged in a dispute with a musicians union over radio privileges, carried its fight to return to the air to the highest offices of the American Federation of Labor today.

An appeal for help was made to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor by the Camp Director, Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, who is asking reconsideration of a decision by the American Federation of Musicians to oppose radiocasts of the Camp's symphony orchestra programs.

Dr. Maddy appealed to Mr. Green's "calmer judgment" in requesting him to "prevent damage to American music education in the public schools." He said this would result if the radiocast ban were allowed to stand.

In Washington, Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Board of War Communications, protested against Mr. Petrillo's edict and said, "A method must be found to enable the public to receive these programs." He termed the incident "the latest evidence of a more important public problem."

The musicians union, headed by James C. Petrillo, claims its contract with the National Broadcasting Company forbids appearances of amateur musicians on NBC programs. On Mr. Petrillo's protest, last Saturday's scheduled NBC radiocast from the Music Camp was cancelled.

Mr. Petrillo said he objected to the radiocasts because "when amateur musicians occupy the air, it means less work for professionals." He said his union had a closed-shop agreement with NBC "that only professional musicians are to be used on their radio programs."

Other strike and labor developments:

Washington—Labor-management committees have been organized to conduct war-production drives in 1,000 war plants, headquarters of the drive announced.

Officials said Pennsylvania had led in the number of plants since the start of the drive in March and that there were now 153 plant committees in that State helping to reach the goal of a 30 per cent increase in production on existing machinery set by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

Ohio is second with 124 committees participating, and New York third with 108. Other states with considerable numbers of plants organized include: New Jersey, 71; Illinois, 69; California, 65; Indiana, 57; Connecticut, 44; Michigan, 41; Wisconsin, 38, and Massachusetts, 35.

Los Angeles—A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations representatives participating in an aircraft wage stabilization conference took sharp issue with the statement by Richard Gilbert, Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, that the Government will not approve a general pay increase in the industry.

The unions said in a joint statement that the OPA is not a wage-determining agency and they petitioned Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the War Production Board to proceed with the hearing "without injecting any factors outside of accepted collective bargaining."

"Before the end of the war," Mr. Gilbert said, "living standards of the American people will be reduced below the level prevailing at the bottom of the great depression. Under these circumstances no group can improve or avoid a reduction of its living standards except at the expense of other groups."

He said aircraft industry profits were not normal and were caused by the war demands of the Government, "and they are not labor's to demand nor industry's to give away in the form of swollen salaries of management, unwarranted dividends, or wages; they belong to the Government."

San Diego, Calif.—A. F. of L. bakery workers agreed to return to work at the five major bakeries where they walked out July 10 in support of wage increase demands.

Dan Conway, international representative of the Bakery and Confection Workers Union, announced the return to work.

National Stockyards, Ill.—An embargo on shipments of hogs, cattle, and sheep to the National Stockyards was declared after the important market had been shut down by a strike of 350 members of the A. F. of L. Livestock Handlers' Union.

The strike was called after the union and the St. Louis National Stockyards Company failed to agree on wages in negotiations to renew a contract which expired June 8. Union members said they were asking an increase of 11 cents an hour.

Grade-School Boy's Experiments Result in Synthetic-Rubber Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Rubber experts with Doctor of Science and Master of Science degrees after their names might blink their astonishment at a synthetic-rubber factory which began with a washing machine, but the boy who started that factory in Akron is obtaining national recognition today.

The boy is Vincent Rasicci, a grade-school pupil, who started his rubber experiments by procuring the latex from milkweed when he was 11, and converting it into a rubberlike substance.

Just recently, when rubber experts announced they were making similar experiments with milkweed, the Akron boy could say that for three years he had been doing just that kind of thing.

It was one day when he was wandering home from school through the fields near his home that Vincent discovered latex dribbling out of milkweed. He took some pods home and set to work with a new chemistry set.

His experience, which included wringing out the milkweed in his mother's washing machine, has won him a $100 cash prize for his rubber experimentation from the Gilbert Electrical Company, maker of natural scientific toys for young people.

The price for the work he has done in the field of "research chemistry, microscopy, and electricity," the letter accompanying it said. Vincent also made kapok, the material used in seams of life jackets, and entered it in the contest.

Like Thomas A. Edison, whose career he has studied, Vincent doesn't hesitate to utilize any household appliance at hand for his experiments.

He admits, however, that the washing-machine experiment did not work out so well because he got the sticky latex all over the machine rollers.

At present the clever lad is starting rubber reclaim experiments, using a discarded meat grinder to hash up old rubber boots and other articles.

The winning experiment on the milkweed latex included the use of sulphur and lampblack, which when mixed with the milkweed latex produced several different types of synthetic. To get sponge rubber, Vincent says, he merely added baking soda.

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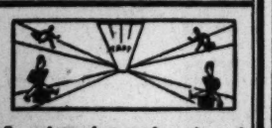

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ANTIQUES — REAL ESTATE

Sale By Order of Mrs. Janet M. Hoadley, Admx.

The estate of the late Charles W. Hoadley of Hartford and Townshend, Vermont, including household effects which formerly belonged to his late sister, Mrs. Richard Durkee of 800 Park Ave., New York City.

FRIDAY, JULY 17—SATURDAY, JULY 18

At the late country home, Ranny Brook Farm, West Townshend, Vermont, exactly 20 miles north of Brattleboro.

Free Exhibition Friday, July 17—9-12 A. M.

Friday Session Starts at 1 P. M.—Saturday Session Starts at 10 A. M.

REAL ESTATE WILL BE SOLD SATURDAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER LUNCH

Mr. Hoadley, a connoisseur of the finest antiques, accumulated this collection over a period of years.

Due to lack of time, it was necessary to forego cataloguing of the estate.

A Few Notable Examples

ANTIQUES:—Cherry table, tip and turn; Eli Terry clock; Hoadley grandfather clock, pine case, wooden works; 2 miniature highboys; cherry lowboy, original brasses; Chinese jade incense burner; Sheraton mahogany bureau; antique maple 4-poster bed; Duncan Phyfe sofa; Oriental rugs; many chairs in Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Windsor; maple rush seat rockers; antique fireplace fender, tools, etc.; historic china; old glass; large collection of lustreware; other pieces in Lowestoft, Staffordshire, Royal Worcester, Dresden, Coalport, etc.; linens; imported laces; candle stands; occasional tables; silver and old Sheffield and many other items too numerous to mention.

MINERALS:—One of the finest collections in the world containing over 600 specimens including a star sapphire man's ring and a rare Chrysoberyl man's ring of the cat's eye variety. Also a complete library on mineralogy.

REAL ESTATE:—90-acre farm, 8-room house, outbuildings, pine grove with trout brook running through property. Excellent fishing. Some farm tools. 45 acres standing hay will also be sold.

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Russian Novelty at the Pops—Boston Girl Scouts as Weather Forecasters

Weiser Plays Piano Part In New Concerto

By L. A. Sloper

A novelty from Russia adorned the program of the Symphony Hall Pop concert last night as the final week of these entertainments began. This was the Piano Concerto of Aram Khatchatourian, the Soviet-Armenian composer whose only previous hearing in Boston was that of his Trio for clarinet, violin, and pianoforte at a Flute Players Club concert early in 1941. Bernhard Weiser was last night's soloist.

The concerto is written in the conventional manner, with a first movement in sonata form, a songful slow movement, and a stirring Finale. In style, it is of the modern Russian school, with pregnant short motifs, intricate rhythmic patterns, and an acerbic harmonic scheme. At various times the listener thinks of Stravinsky, Prokofieff, or Shostakovitch, and even of American jazz, but the total impression is of a powerful individual talent.

The first and last movements are remarkable for vigor and for rhythmic variety. There are three cadenzas, two in the first movement and one in the Finale. The first two are based on the two principal themes; the third sounds like brilliant improvisation. The first theme of the first movement reappears in the coda of the Finale, giving a touch of unity.

The theme of the Andante is a nostalgic melody which may very well have been derived from a folksong of the composer's native Armenia. It is notable for the same haunting lyricism which marked the slow movement of the Trio referred to above, and it is handled with emotional power and without sentimentality.

The composer exhibits throughout full mastery of constructional problems and familiarity with the instrumental resources of the modern orchestra.

Mr. Weiser displayed a brilliant technique in the lively passages, and a lyrical feeling in the slow movement. Mr. Fiedler secured well-coordinated orchestral support. Prolonged applause punctuated with "Bravos" rewarded soloist, conductor, and men at the close.

The other items listed on the program included Saint-Saëns' French Military March, the first movement of Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, the Dance of the Swans from Tchaikovsky's Ballet, "Swan Lake," the Procession of the Sardar from Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's Caucasian Sketches, Handel's Largo, and lighter numbers by Waldteufel, Strauss, and Gershwin.

© Universal

Diana Barrymore and Robert Stack
In "Eagle Squadron," now at the Keith Memorial

Smeterlin to Play in Radio Concert

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jan Smeterlin, pianist, will give a recital in the "Keyboard Concerts" series, playing Haydn's Third Sonata, in E-flat and a Chopin group consisting of the Nocturne, Opus 9, No. 1, the Etude, Opus 10, No. 11; the A-flat Ballade, Opus 47, and the C-sharp minor waltz, CBS, 3:30 p. m., WEEI, 3:45 p. m.

Walter Dorwin Teague, industrial designer, will tell how the modern home is being beautified in "Living Art." His subject is "Shapes in the World to Come," CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, will speak at a "Win the War" meeting in Raleigh, N. C. Music by the Carolina Playmakers, Duke University Chorus, and a chorus of Negro singers, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Morton Gould, in "Music for America" program, will conduct his orchestra in his own composition, "Folk Suite," based on American musical idioms. A special string choir arrangement of MacDowell's "To A Wild Rose," and Friml's "Donkey Serenade" will also be given, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Under the auspices of "France Forever," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will speak from New York at a Bastille Day celebration, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Representative Laurence F. Arnold, Illinois, and Al K. Swann will discuss the oil shortage on the Eastern Seaboard, MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p.m.

Screen News

René Clair has signed a term contract with Paramount. The French director of "Sous Les Toits de Paris," "Le Million," "The Ghost Goes West" and other films, has just finished making "I Married a Witch," with Fredric March and Veronica Lake.

Samuel Goldwyn has engaged Otto L. Preminger, whose Broadway activities have included acting, producing, and directing, for a supporting role in "They Got Me Covered," starring Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. Mr. Preminger's most recent Hollywood chore was the impersonation of a Gestapo officer in "The Pied Piper" soon to be released.

Staggered Work Hours on Way To Avoid Transportation Jams

All New England business has been advised by Ellsworth S. Harding, Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, to get set for staggered hours which will effect sweeping changes in the living and shopping habits of everyday Americans.

The staggered hours, considered an aid in solving serious transportation problems are due in Massachusetts by September at the latest when the return of thousands of children to school will overtax busses, trains and available private transport, according to the automobile group's head.

Working on pending transportation problems at this time is the State Wartime Transportation Committee directly associated with the War Department and administered by Carroll Means, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. Meanwhile, retail merchants are anticipating some new and knotty problems in the handling of merchandise.

Temporarily, the shopper and office commuter still have their automobiles and some gasoline to get around, but rail and bus lines report a constant increase in the burden of traffic upon their facilities. Particularly is this burden noticeable in the early morning hours.

Just when the saturation point in transportation will be reached, Mr. Ellsworth could not say, but by next September when defense factories are in peak production and children start back to schools and home from summer camps, is the logical time to expect staggered hours for industry, of all types to reduce peak burdens upon local transportation equipment, he said.

Moreover, automobile tires are wearing out, he added, which means that more than the usual number of motorists will put their cars up for the winter and take to the rails and busses. To meet this pending crisis, railroads, bus lines and trolley car companies are renovating hundreds of old vehicles on the way or already in retirement. In some parts of the country, asphalt is being dug out of buried trolley lines to put them back into action.

According to Mr. Ellsworth there is an incredible amount of wastefulness in the present heavy concentration of riding in peak hours. Between 7 and 9 a. m. and between 5 and 7 p. m. most of the traffic must be carried to and from Boston and its suburbs. Where there is a heavy unused surplus of transportation equipment during most of the daylight and nightime hours, there is a lack of facilities in peak hours.

Mr. Ellsworth expressed the opinion of most traffic authorities when he said that these transportation peaks and valleys could be ironed out by staggering the hours of the working populations of large cities such as Boston.

A staggered employment system would mean that alarm clocks in Boston suburban homes would begin ringing at, say 6 a. m., and continue at 15-minute intervals until 9 a. m. instead of 90 per cent of them ringing virtually at the same time, or about 7:30 a. m. As a result of this staggered system the thousands of persons using transportation facilities would be spread out over a three-hour period in the morning with a corresponding spread-out in the evening.

Forest Conservation Urged

An urgent appeal to Massachusetts forest land owners and timber operators to practice conservation methods to ensure the future of Bay State woodlands has been issued by Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, who revealed that the war has brought about extensive logging operations throughout the State.

Commissioner Kenney stated that ordinarily 85 per cent of the State lumber requirements is imported, largely by water transportation from the South. As a result of transportation difficulties and increased demand for lumber, extensive cuttings are being made in Massachusetts forests, particularly in the Berkshire Hills, he said.

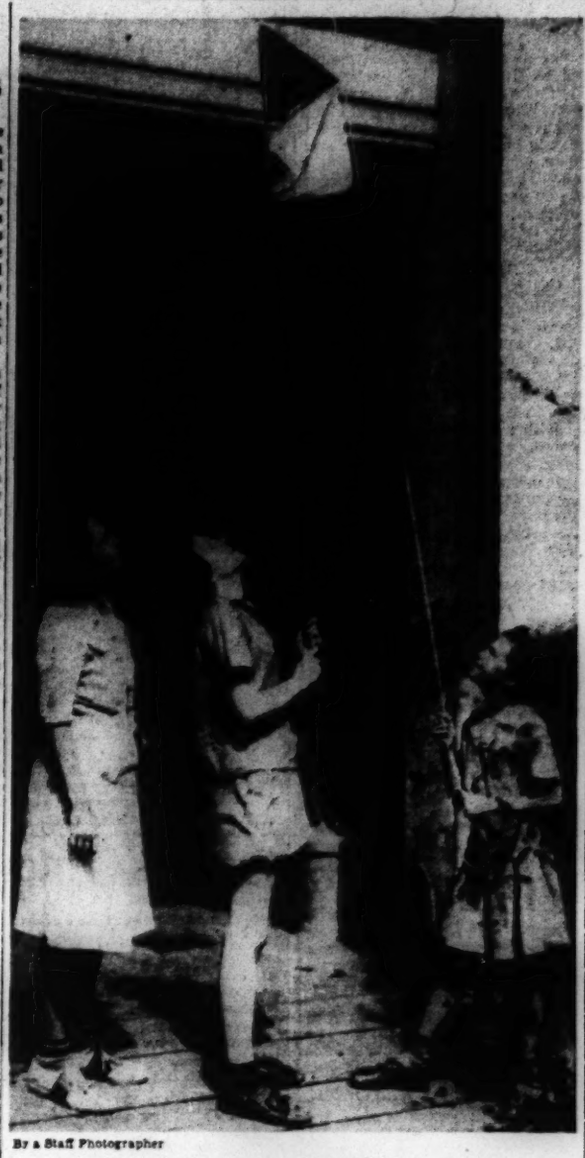
Fearful such operations may render large sections of woodland unproductive for the future, Commissioner Kenney called upon land owners and timber operators to:

1. Obtain the services and advice of a practically trained forester to advise the most economical way of conducting operations and at the same time provide for natural reproduction by leaving immature growth and seed trees.

2. Leave uncut a 100-foot-wide strip of trees along highways to preserve scenic beauty.

3. Leave another 100-foot strip along streams and brooks to protect water resources and fishing.

"We must expect," Mr. Kenney asserted, "during the present emergency that there will be an increased demand for forest products, but even in the face of the emergency, there is no justification to disregard all known conservation practices. The unwarranted clear-cutting of large timber stands will result in the growth of worthless trees and brush, will have serious effect upon the water resources, and at the same time will destroy the attractiveness of the State, which is so important in ever-growing recreational industry."



By a Staff Photographer

'Fair and Warmer' at Girl Scout Day Camp

Weather flags are shown here being hoisted at the Boston Girl Scouts' Day Camp, Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, under the supervision of Miss Miriam E. Dickey, Program Director of the Camp, on the left. Holding the ropes are Mary Tierney of West Roxbury, center, and Dorothy Robinson of Roslindale, on the right. The black temperature pennant flying above the white flag, denotes fair and warmer weather.

Status of 'American Citizen' Is Urged for U. S. Indian Wards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—There's a strengthening movement among American Indians in favor of a growing out of the status of wards of the United States Government, into active citizenship. For they feel that as the original Americans, who learned so well how to cooperate with nature in their land, they can contribute a good deal to American life.

A very convincing exponent of this point of view is Miss Ella Deloria, a Sioux Indian from the Dakotas but now a resident of New York City, who attended the Summer Institute for Social Progress held at Wellesley College last week.

After listening to warm debates at the Institute over problems of foreign and other minorities within the nation, Miss Deloria said in an interview that she feels a group which is well worth attention is the only one which cannot be called foreign from any point of view—the group of some 300,000 American Indians.

Indian Americans

Incidentally she would like it much better if they could be called Indian Americans.

Miss Deloria is on the Executive Committee of an organization known as the Committee on Study of Wardship. This committee is much concerned over the tendency on the part of many Indians to accept the status of wards of the Government—with the various rations and other aids involved. It would much prefer to see the gradual ending of this whole system as a result of a desire on the part of Indians to take their places as active citizens of the United States.

"We want our people to be citizens—not show pieces!" Miss Deloria exclaimed. "Other Americans seem to be interested in us mainly in the romantic aspects of our past—the 'noble Red Man,' and so forth. Every Indian who happens to come to town is immediately known as 'Princess this' or 'Chief that.' But what we want is to be known simply as real American citizens."

Quite Content

Older Indians are very apt to be quite content to continue as what Miss Deloria called "spoiled children of the State," she said. But the younger generation, with its experience in college, and now in the Army in many cases, is much more inclined to share the view of her committee.

Indians should be told, she declared, that "You make the very best citizens of America. You were here first. You are firmly planted."

The high ideals of the Indian peoples, their feeling of oneness with nature and its beauty and strength, and their trust in the power of the "Great Spirit," Miss Deloria continued, should make it possible for them to add to the strength, as well as the romance, of the nation, without losing the special values of their own culture.

Miss Deloria's father was a Yankton Chief. She learned English from missionaries sent out from the East and later attended Oberlin College and Columbia University, where she specialized in anthropology, linguistics and ethnology. She has written books and articles on Indian lore, life and language.

Singer Saves Gas In 1915 Stanley

NORWALK, Conn., July 14 (AP)—James Melton, radio singer and connoisseur of antique automobiles, chugged down the Merritt Parkway to New York City in a Stanley steamer, vintage 1915, today, to publicize the Norwalk Rationing Board's "Swap-a-Ride" Club program.

Before departing for the metropolis, Mr. Melton gave a ride through the countryside to other commuting celebrities who have joined his car-pooling group—Lily Pons, opera star, her husband, orchestra leader, Andre Kostelanetz, and F. Chase Taylor, the "Colonel Stoopnagle" of the radio.

The "swap-a-ride" program was devised by the local Rationing Board and the Chamber of Commerce as a means of saving gas and tires. Registration places have been established in the city to sign up persons willing to share their cars.

Third Liberty Ship Off Ways in Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, July 14 (AP)—The South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation launched its third Liberty ship for the United States Maritime Commission at private ceremonies yesterday.

The vessel, the 10,500-ton Thomas Hooker, named for the founder of Hartford, Conn., was sponsored by Mrs. Thatcher B. Pinkham, wife of the shipyard's General Manager.

Unlike the boat-in-a-basin, or "sunken bathtub" launching method employed at the adjacent Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation in building emergency cargo carriers for the British, the Thomas Hooker slid into Portland Harbor down a regular shipway.

Missions Gets $110,140

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—Methodists in the Boston area, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, most of Massachusetts and the eastern section of Connecticut, contributed $110,140 to the world-wide missionary program of the denomination during the fiscal year ended May 31. The announcement at the annual meeting of the Methodist General Commission on World Service and Finance reported that the contributions were $2,604 more than last year.

Beer Called No Adjunct to Rest

Dr. Frederic N. Manley, plant surgeon at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyard in Quincy, Mass., has warned night workers against the use of sleep-inducing drugs or alcoholic drinks.

The night-shift worker who gulps a couple of quick beers at the corner tavern so that he will sleep soundly during the day is fooling nobody but himself, according to Dr. Manley.

Outlining a system for day-time sleep for war workers whose employment on night shifts has disrupted their normal lives, he emphasized that regularity was the key to sound, restful sleep: "The worker must adopt a 'going-to-bed hour' and then be ready for sleep at about that time every day," he said.

He also urged seven or eight hours of sleep, warning that "catnaps don't take the place of unbroken sleep"; and also to avoid heavy meals before retiring and spend an hour at some hobby before going to bed. Under such a program, Dr. Manley asserted, the night worker should be able to sleep untroubled by the shouts of playing children or the ringing of the house doorbell.

Aiken Says Banks Hold Up Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont declared recently that "not a farm bloc but an investors' bloc" was holding up the $680,000,000 Agricultural Appropriation Bill in an effort to prevent the sale of Government-owned wheat and to boost the price of corn to 100 per cent or more of parity.

"Nearly every farmer in the United States will lose if this move is successful," he said in a statement, "while insurance companies and other investors will reap immense profits."

The Vermonter declared that not over 100,000 farmers in America grow corn especially for the grain market, most of it being fed on the farm and marketed in the form of beef, pork or other animal products. "A large percentage of the livestock is produced on farms which are owned by banks and insurance companies and are rented on shares to corn-belt farmers," he said.

Day Campers Experiment In Meteorology

This column, appearing in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays, records activities of women and their organizations in Greater Boston during the summer months, replacing the daily coverage of such news which has been given during the club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Well, never mind, the Weather Bureau doesn't always hit it just right either.

This is the fact with which Boston Girl Scouts at the Day Camp made possible to them by the Children's Museum, console themselves if their weather predictions don't always hit the raindrop right on the head.

Under the direction of Miss Miriam E. Dickey, program director for the camp, the girls—two chosen from each of the four units every week—are learning to record the temperature, the wind velocity and direction and to observe the clouds and trees for signs of fair weather and foul. Then they put up weather flags on top of the barn on the Eliot Street property of the Museum giving the forecast twice a day, for the morning and then for the afternoon. They have not yet achieved skill in long-range forecasting and their predictions are not subject to military censorship. However, most of the time they are pretty accurate.

The two girls designated to be in charge of the weather forecast for the day, arrive somewhat before the opening of camp at 10 a. m., read the thermometer on the side of the barn, observe the elephant weather vane on top of the barn to ascertain the wind direction, and consult the Beaufort wind guage for the wind velocity. Then they look at the sky observing the clouds, and at the trees to see whether there is a steady breeze or whether the wind comes in fitful gusts and, summing up their calculations they make their forecast and select the proper flags to announce it. A square white flag with a black triangle above it, means fair and warmer. The black triangle below the white square reads "fair and cooler" to the initiated. A red and a black flag flying together, mean storms.

In addition to the weather flags, the Girl Scouts have of course, the American flag flying from the barn and this is raised and lowered with a ceremony each day.

There were 45 girls of the West Roxbury and Roslindale District at the Day Camp last week and there are as many more from the Jamaica Plain District this week. Some come only for the one-week period and others sign up for two or three weeks during the summer.

One of the features of the program is always a bird walk on which the children and their leaders identify birds by sight and by song. On one of these walks last week, 23 birds were identified. The girls also collected insects around Jamaica Pond for which they made an aquarium.

Wedgwood Club

"Despite the war, the year has been outstanding in the attendance and enthusiasm of members and in the variety of the program," says the annual report of the Wedgwood Club.

The organization closed its ninth year with the re-election of all of its officers. They are: President, Charles P. Gorely, Jr.; Vice-President, the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse; Secretary, Mrs. Gorely; Treasurer, Mrs. Howard T. Evans; Membership Chairman, Mrs. Robert D. Chellis and Historian, Mrs. C. J. Staples. The Honorary President is John Cook, Director of the Wedgwood Museum in England.

The eight meetings of the Wedgwood Club in the past season were devoted to subjects such as the particular types of ware which are confusing to many collectors by reason of the glaze, body or decorative treatment; the possibilities open to a collector of one class of objects; eighteenth century background and women designers of the period, and problems and questions of individual members.

Active participation of members in monthly exhibitions and discussions is encouraged by the club.

Delphian Council

The Boston Delphian Council has elected as its officers for the coming year, Mrs. Floyd Armstrong of Cambridge, President; Mrs. William J. MacDonald, 30 Berwick Road, Newton Center, Secretary; Mrs. George R. Thompson, Melrose, Treasurer; Mrs. C. H. Brown, 69 Orchard Avenue, West Newton, Program Chairman; Mrs. George F. Schroeder, 13 Webster Park, Needham, Publicity Chairman.

The individual Delphian chapters have their regular study meetings but the council, in which each of these is represented, meets but twice a year.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WBUL, 9.59mc, 6.04 11.73mc 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalsell, Georgette Leslie King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten Starring Violet Heming 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"The Dark Tower," comic Mystery by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. Starring Gloria Stuart. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Children's Night
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse
Overture to "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé
Polka from "The Golden Age." ..... Shostakovitch
Finale from the Seventh Symphony ..... Beethoven
"My Toy Balloon," Variations on a Brazilian Kindergarten Tune. ..... Sionimsky
(First performance)
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasy. ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Leo Litwin-Harold Rubens

"Columbia" Fantasy Polka ..... Rollinson
Trombone Solo: John W. Coffey
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town" ..... Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Man in Paris," Barry K Barnes, Valerie Hobson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. 3:25, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—"Moontide," Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers and Alan Mowbray. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Tanya," Lubov Orlova. 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 9:55. Quentine Reynolds' "One Way in Soviet Russia." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:30. Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake Ballet." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 8:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Jean of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2:50, 6:30, 9:55. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:40, 8:00.

Metropolitan—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey and Julie Bishop. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Modern—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden and Ellen Drew. 2:25, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—"Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray, 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton, Carole Landis. 9:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Scollay—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater — "Information Please," Robert Benchley—as a Witness." "U. S. Naval Academy," Pittsburgh travel film on Mexico, "Vacation Previews," "A Letter from Home," "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State — "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 1:05, 4:10, 7:12, 10:15. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 9.

Uptown—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 1:00, 4:35, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers, "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy. The Merry Macs. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 2, 8. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:17, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Fantasia." 3:35, 6:30, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney, Evelyn Ankers. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Kennell Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. 2, 8.
Harvard: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2, 8.
University: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. "Twilight on the Trail," Bill Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 2:45, 9. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2:10, 8:10.
Strand: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 9:35. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 1:50, 7:34.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestor: "We Were Dancing," Melvyn Douglas, Norma Shearer. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Affairs of Johnny Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings. Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:30, 7:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 8.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 2:30, 8:15. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 4:37, 7:25. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 3:02, 6:09, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Larceny, Inc," Edward G. Robinson, Jane Wyman. 3:20, 9:05. "Shepherd of Ozarks," Weaver Brothers. 2:08, 7:50.
Myrtle: "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 3:30, 8:30.
Strand: "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. 1:58, 8. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston. 3:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Always in My Heart," Walter Houston, Kay Francis. 1:47, 7:47. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:38, 9:38.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 3:35, 8:09. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie, Don Barry. 1:30, 7:30.

NAHANT — Colonial: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 3 and 9.

NEWTON—Paramount: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Real Glory," Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 2, 8.
Strand: "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Always In My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Obliging Young Lady," Jean Carroll. "Delinquent Parents," Doris Weston, Helen MacKellar. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers, "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie, Don Barry, "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones. "Tank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 3:00, 7:54. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:31, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Broadway Big Shot." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Bedtime Story," Frederic March, Loretta Young. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane, Robert Cummings. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell, John Wayne. 3, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnette. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers.

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Plane or Sub Would Have Had a Hard Hunt for State in Coastal Blackout

Milton Took Active Part In Blackout

Milton, Mass., co-operated well in last night's test blackout and employed 200 air-raid wardens, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said today, correcting a previous published report that the city had refused to mobilize its services.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protection Division of the State Committee, received a report over the Committee's private teletype last night, it was explained, that stated Milton had not mobilized, but this report was in error.

General Needham had publicly rebuked the town for what had appeared to be its lack of co-operation.

Lincoln W. Pierce, Chairman of the Milton Committee, and G. Newell Hurd, Chief Air Raid Warden, said this morning that they had not mobilized their military police because the regular police department felt it could handle the blackout alone.

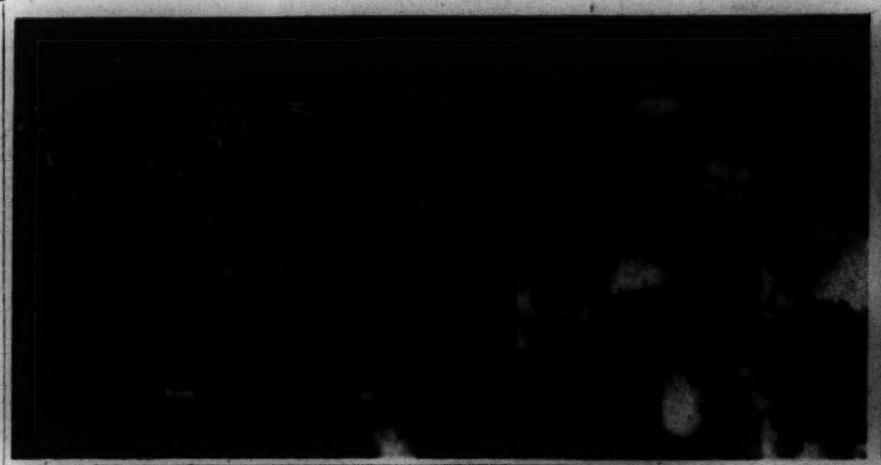
Of the approximately 600 Milton wardens, however, 200 were on duty, Mr. Pierce said. This was a sufficient number, he declared, to patrol the city.

In transmission of the Milton report on the night's activities through Quincy to Region 5 of the State Committee, the fact that no auxiliary police had been mobilized was distorted to read that no A. R. P. personnel had been called in, Ray Baker, Assistant to General Needham explained.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE. 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE. 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time). VLG7. 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time). VLQ2 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—At Your Request. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orchestra; Soloists. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.



Oldest Textile Union Split Over Reunion With A. F. of L.

Patching up of an old but now minor split between textile unions in New England looked today as if it were going to have its difficulties.

In the first vote on merger, members of the American Federation of Textile Operatives in a mill at North Adams yesterday turned down a plan to go into the American Federation of Labor.

The bulk of the A. F. T. O. membership is however concentrated in Fall River, Mass., where the organization originated and centers. An official there said today that it would be two or three weeks before the Fall River elections on affiliation will be held. A meeting to pass on policy will be held Sunday.

It was granted that there is division in the A. F. T. O. over the unity proposal. Total membership of the A. F. T. O. was reported at close to 10,000. Its mills are located at Adams and North Adams, Mass., and Jewett City, Baltic and Taftville, Conn., besides Fall River.

Question Is, Reunion

The question is whether the two oldest labor organizations in the textile industry shall get together, particularly when they are pressed by a new third union.

The oldest textile labor official in the country, James Tansey of Fall River, figures as a key participant in the merger debate.

The original A. F. T. O., formed around 1900 antedated any of the present labor unions, either of the A. F. of L. or of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

At that time, before textiles had gone so largely into the South, Fall River and New Bedford contained far more mills than today, and made two of the biggest textile centers in the country.

Consequently the A. F. T. O. stood out as a major textile organization. In 1901 it joined with the National Textile Workers' Union to establish the United Textile Workers' Union of America within the A. F. of L.

Split Came in 1916

Mr. Tansey became the first president, and thus the leader of the organized textile workers of that day.

However, a split occurred in 1916, when the present A. F. T. O. began its career, with Mr. Tansey as president. Some 20 years later a second split brought in a dominant rival of both the older groups. Then the Textile Workers Union of the C. I. O., with its new plan of mass organization, began to corral mills.

As the smallest group of the three and loser of a series of labor board elections at Fall River to the C. I. O., the A. F. T. O. has lately been threatened with partial extinction. Some members have felt a hook-up with the C. I. O.'s foe, the A. F. of L., would be protection. Others have resisted going back to the union they quit 26 years ago.

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State's Biggest Blackout Test

The two pictures at top, taken from the Custom House Tower, looking toward the Suffolk County Courthouse, with Cambridge in the background, show how the city appeared to watchers both before (left) and during (right) the early morning blackout. Red radio beacon lights to the left of the Courthouse, and a red light on the Courthouse, itself, were left on at the height of the blackout, and a beacon light is shown picking out one of the observation planes which flew over Boston during the test.

Below: Stationed high up on the stone tower of Regis College, Weston, Mass., these trained technical observers, working with a General Electric Taylor low-brightness meter, measured the intensity of the skyglow both before and during the extensive blackout test last night and early this morning.

Sports Writer Finds No Sport, Only Duty, in Blackout Patrol

In the vast dark patch that was Eastern Massachusetts during the blackout early today, more than 100,000 air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen and other civilian defense volunteers were at their posts giving up part of their night's sleep. A few hours later, most of them were up again, getting ready for the regular day's work.

One of this army of A. R. P. workers reported at his desk on the sports staff of The Christian Science Monitor at 9 a. m., a little sleepier than usual, but still able to write colorfully, as his story below shows.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

These are the "confessions" of an auxiliary policeman.

The word "confessions" seems entirely proper because, after all, any home-loving, law-abiding citizen must have reasons for parading the streets of Boston between 1 and 2:30 in the morning.

It all started about 7 p. m., or about an hour after dinner last night. Sergeant Hayes, in charge of the auxiliary force at Division 16, had told us to report for duty at 11:30.

At 7, therefore, we crawled into bed, set the alarm for 11 and tried to catch a few winks amid the din of shouting children and the crash of ball against bat in the park across the street. It was a short four and a half hours.

At 11 old faithful went off, and in no time at all we were fumbling for our clothes and wondering what that chair was doing in the middle of the hall.

It was a sleepy looking group of men found sitting around in Division 16. Most of them had already put in a hard day's work. But there was more work to be done and they were ready to do it. If their faces didn't suggest business, those heavy sticks at their sides did. And the white helmets.

The Lieutenant called the roll at 12:30, gave us final brief instructions and told us to be at our posts by 1. Although not a word was spoken, it seemed that every man in the room wanted to cheer when he said: "Go right home from your posts. Do not report back here." We wouldn't need coaxing.

It was quiet out on Huntington Avenue. Almost no traffic and only an occasional pedestrian. The stars were bright overhead and there was a comfortable breeze—a perfect night for this first early-hour blackout.

At 1:20 the sirens started—in the distance at first, then closer. Then quiet.

Not a light was visible. Only a sea of stars. Even air raid wardens seemed scarce. Why did my post partner have to go down to the Cape for the summer? It was a long black stretch from Massachusetts Avenue to West Newton Street.

Not a sound. Had never noticed before how these shoes squeaked. And that train—it's puffing seemed to come from the other side of the Avenue. Perhaps it did. We couldn't see across anyhow.

Down past the Uptown Theater, over the underpass and along by the bank. Wonder if anyone is in there? Probably more than one and with guns. This helmet gets heavy after a while. This would be a swell time to try the police whistle. It would be heard. Better not.

Never has there been a longer hour. A woman reported a lost pocketbook, sure, but a Sergeant took charge in a hurry. Nothing to do but walk, back and forth. Everything in order.

Then the sirens again. At 2:30 the lights were back and the Avenue came to life. One almost needed sun glasses to look at street lamps. Back through the park. The car would have been welcome this night. Not even a bus running.

The blackout? From where we were, the most successful to date. Not a single violator. Let's keep that record. The next time it might not be in fun.

State Fades Gradually In Big Blackout

Continued from Page 1

glow in the North and South Shore areas began to shut down. Both sectors presented a marked contrast to Boston although in the North Shore area a slight glow was discernible which did not disappear until step three, at 1:50 a. m., when the Merrimac Valley cities put out their lights.

The Metropolitan Boston blackout at 1:20 a. m. removed the biggest gob of light but there was still a glow apparently caused by lights beyond the area. This glow persisted after the next region inland extinguished, but at 2 a. m., when Worcester alone blacked out, the glow entirely disappeared. The few remaining skyglow spots snuffed out with dramatic swiftness at 2:20 a. m. when all war industries blacked out for the remaining 10 minutes of the test period.

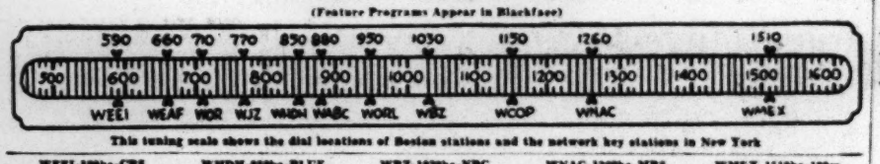
Minimizing the amount of skyglow caused by the defense plants, Colonel Storke said that all war industry plants have co-operated splendidly with the Army's attempt to reduce the glow to a point of comparative safety.

"War production is, of course, essential and it is not intended to shut down plants except in extreme cases such, possibly, as actual raids," the Colonel said. He added that one plant to his knowledge had spent approximately $30,000 in preparations for blacking out.

Many shipyards have adopted small portable lights in place of floodlighting in an effort to co-operate.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Jan Smeterlin	Southernaires: quartet	"Right to Happiness": sk	ball game	"Wartime Buying"
4:00 Book talk	Newcast.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Dance Matinee
4:15 Organ recital	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Living Art: Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Dance Matinee
4:45 News report	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Inter-American News "Sea-Hound": drama	"When a Girl Marries" "Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee Dance Matinee
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol": sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Wasteland Wanderer"	Balon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	"Uncle Sam Speaks"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Date With a Diet	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	Civic Production	Attuck's Chorus	Confidentially Yours	Nelson Eddy records
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	R. V. Kaltenborn	Political Talk	"Is That So?": forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing Heir?": drama	Earl Godwin, news "Lum 'n' Abner"	Ray Block's Orchestra; chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch. Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors" "Electric Choir"
8:30 Share Your Birthday: Cecil Brown	"Bing for Dough": variety; organ	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent": drama	Civilian Defense talk Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:15 "Cheers From the Camps": variety	Famous Jury Trials	Meredith Wilson and John Nesbitt: music	"Justice Hugo Black: 'Win the War'": music	Variety Hour Variety Hour
9:30	This Nation at War			Variety Hour
9:45	Nation at War: Jingles			Variety Hour
10:00 show of soldier	Cab Calloway's Quiz	A Date With Judy:	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15 talent from camps	Cab Calloway's Quiz	comedy serial	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Harold L. Ickes	Morgan Beatty, News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Debate on Oil Shortage	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00 News, Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Music; Navy News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News; Music	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden talk; Music	
7:45 News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning" talk	
8:00 News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: Music	Navy Col's; Bugle; Guests	News Service	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	and Time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss, interviews	Al Perry's Surf Riders
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Funny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey and Dell: sk	"The Breakfast Club"	"Navy Styles"	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson": sketch	BBC News; recorded	"War Time Buying"
10:15 "American Stories	Helen Nietl, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Show"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate": sketch	Choir Loft	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Uncle Sam": Interview	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	Jimmy Cash, Tenor
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Brush Creek Way"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	"The Esquires"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane	Orchestra; Soloists	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Henry Green, Jr., Int.	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Summer Serenade	"Blue Jackets Religion"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Joseph F. Timilty, talk	"Light of the World"	First Baseball Game:	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Victory program
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	White Sox	John Kiley, organ
2:45 Pepp'r Young's Fam.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	First Baseball Game:	News report
3:00 David Harum: sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 H. Marble, News	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	White Sox	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	Second Baseball Game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Interview	News Service	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Matinee; recordings
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	White Sox	Dance Matinee; recordings
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second Baseball Game:	Dance Matinee; recordings
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	White Sox	Dance Matinee; recordings
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	Adv'nt'res of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol": drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	News Service; Talk
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Balon Serenade	Sports Comments	
6:00 News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Glen Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Nature of Enemy":	"The Lone Ranger":	Caribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder": drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45 recorded: music	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00 Nelson Eddy: or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	The Modernaires
8:15 chestra; chorus	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	Pancho's Orchestra	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Navy Program: Speak-	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop
8:45 Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	ers; Interviews	Guards Band	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love":	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	dramatic serial	News Service	Album
9:30 "Suspense": mystery	Goldman Band Concert	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review": Army	Classical Album
9:45 drama	Goldman Concert: Songs	dramatic sketch: orch	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music:	Garry Moore Show:	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15 "The Desert Song"	songs; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Eric Johnston, Talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 ABC's of Governm't	Morgan Beatty, news	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.;	Charlie Barnet's Orch
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	songs; comedy	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News	Dick Robertson's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	News Service	Music You Want	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:30 Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tune Up America":	Day's End: music
11:45 Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	News Service	interview; music	Day's End; News

Dimout to 45 Miles Inland Forecast as Blackout Result

Army officials said today that as a result of last night's "highly successful" skyglow test during which 180 cities and towns were blacked out in successive stages, they had discovered Worcester to be "a very substantial contributor" to skyglow over the coast.

Worcester, 45 miles from the shore, will have to be dimmed out, together with Merrimac Valley cities and towns before the skyglow is completely eliminated, the officials indicated.

Pending official word on the results of light-meter recordings, taken at three official Army observation stations during the blackout, no definite information on the Army's plans was available.

Results will be announced within the next few days, it was expected.

Conditions Ideal

Conditions shortly after midnight last night were ideal for the dimout test. The moon was low during the entire period from 1 a. m. to 2:30 a. m., and hence did not cast a glow over the sky, as it did on June 23 during the first skyglow test. There were few or no low-hanging clouds to reflect the light coming from the ground.

Measurement of the skyglow was carefully taken with a narrow band of coastline blacked out, and Boston dimmed (1 a. m. to 1:20 a. m.); with Metropolitan Boston also blacked out (1:20 to 1:40 a. m.); with approximately 100 more cities and towns dark (1:40 to 2 a. m.); with Worcester also included (2 to 2:20 a. m.); and finally, with war plant lights extinguished (2:20 to the all-clear at 2:30).

The blackout, most extensive yet staged in New England, included 3,239,700 persons in an area of 3,251 square miles. Approximately 75 per cent of the population of the State and half its area was affected.

Observers Impressed

Army observers on a boat eight miles out of Boston harbor said that they were particularly impressed with the fact that between 2 o'clock and 2:30 a. m., when the entire area was dark, including Worcester, they could hardly tell the difference between the shore and the sea horizon, so black was the shore.

Before Worcester went dark, however, they said, there was a noticeable skyglow, and the approximately 100 cities and towns in Merrimac Valley also were demonstrated to be an important contributor.

As a blackout drill for 140,000 air raid wardens and auxiliary police, civilian defense officials said the results were very good.

One of the main purposes of the blackout was to test air-raid warning signals in the respective communities where some complaints have been received in previous drills.

Generally Satisfactory

On the whole, General Needham said, the result was satisfactory, but Lowell, Dracut, North Reading, Georgetown reported that the signal was "not audible," while Lawrence, South Peabody, Andover and Saugus said that the signal was not satisfactory.

Civilian defense officials protested that they received no alert in Acton, Mass., though the town was in the blackout area and its wardens were on duty. The control center in Ayer apparently overlooked them. Following a telephone call to Ayer, Acton blacked out from 2:20 a. m. until the all clear at 2:30.

Dover, General Needham said, reported that it took seven minutes "to extinguish all lights." He qualified this by explaining, however, that all except one were put out quickly, but town officials were balked by a blinker traffic light and finally solved the problem by throwing a blanket over it.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Three Sons Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Accordian Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Gypsy Serenade.
6:15 p. m.—Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p. m.—Ted Steele's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns Baseball Game.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Diet.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Music for America"; Orchestra; Songs.
8:30 p. m.—"New Jordon, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Justice Hugo Black: Talk; Music.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Rep. Laurence F. Arnold; "Oil Shortage."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.12mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World in Science."
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WDOE, 11.87mc (25.6m)

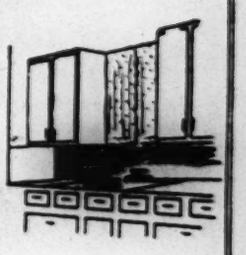
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

It's thrifty, smart and patriotic to

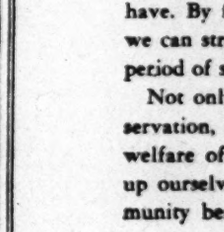
FIX UP
THE THING TO DO IN '42

So many things are difficult to replace, these days, we should take unusually good care of what we have. By fixing up the things that need attention, we can strengthen and preserve them for a greater period of service.

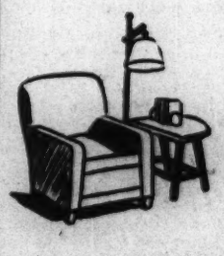
Not only do we profit individually by this conservation, we make a definite contribution to the welfare of our nation. Whether we do the fixing up ourselves, or have it done by others, the community benefits.



Check up on the condition of your home—examine house, grounds, furnishings, tools.



From such small things as replacing a frayed electrical cord or putting a new washer in a kitchen faucet, to having a new roof put on the house and the lawn dug up and regraded, every item of improvement of our surroundings is a dividend-paying investment in self-respect and national morale.



Attend to the little things, as well as the big ones. Do what you can yourself. Have experts—preferably those who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor—do the rest. But fix up, anyway. It's the thing to do in '42.

For fix-up tools, materials, and for expert help consult local advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Soviet Plea for Second Front Brings Danger Home to People

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, July 14—The uneasiness here over the German advances is not alleviated by hints in the Russian press concerning the pressing need of a second front.

Some think that owing to conditions at the front, the Soviet Government has been obliged to call for Allied action ahead of schedule. There are numerous other interpretations, but the feeling underlying them is the same. This feeling is not desperation, but a chronic nagging doubt as to the intentions of Britain and America, which has been only temporarily allayed by massed bombing of Germany and publication of the 20-year Soviet-British pact last May.

Russian armies, when hard pressed before in history, have had various hopes to sustain them. In the previous war, it was that the large Slavic element in the Austrian Army eventually would throw down its arms and fraternize with their fellow Slavs.

In the Civil War and the subsequent invasions aided by the allies it was hoped that the "workers and peasants in uniform" would turn against their masters. The Russian soldier in this war cannot expect much help from his Slavic Brethren since only a few are serving in the Army while the rest are making tanks and guns and growing food for their German masters.

Two Hopes Remain

The average Russian has not much hope of a revolutionary collapse of the German Army because now he regards Hitler's soldiers as vicious land grabbers. The two hopes remaining to him are that the Allies will form a second front and that Russia, with its federated republics, will find strength to deal Germany a blow through which the second front and the Slavonic solidarity will be rendered superfluous.

This was the hope which sustained the Russian Army through the most critical days of last autumn, when Britain still was "licking her wounds" and America still was neutral.

But the morale of the Russian Army has not been fed by these hopes alone. German soldiers, for all they are bound hand and foot to Hitler's machine, still are human enough to want to return home sooner or later to rejoin their families. This, if anything, might cause disintegration as war drags on, it is felt. But a very large proportion of the men in the Red Army never can return home until the Germans are expelled.

Speaking to soldiers here and in Moscow, this correspondent found that many came from some town or village now occupied by the Germans. Many of these, not knowing whether their people still were alive, feel they have very little to live for, but fight the Germans.

Further German advances in Russia only will increase the proportion of men "who get no letters."

Districts Face Threat

The present German drive in the southwest brings into uneasy focus certain industrial districts of importance. They are not yet in immediate danger, but they might soon be within bombing range.

Germany is being goaded on to the most desperate of all its adventures in Russia. Massed bombings and allied public declarations concerning "the urgent task of forming a second front in 1942" are adding to the goad. But Russians who have to face the infuriated beast might point out that what is wanted most in the next week or so is not a goad but a heavy blow to break the beast's back.

Without this, bombings and commando raids and economic thumbscrews are no more effectual than chalking a victory "V" on the back of an inert German soldier or a second-front speech whereby an English politician wins a seat in the House of Commons.

Bundist Changes Plea to Guilty

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—William Luedtke, National Secretary of the German-American Bund, acknowledged a Federal charge of conspiracy to counsel Bundists to refuse to serve in the armed forces and violate the Alien Registration Act today by changing his earlier plea of innocent to guilty.

Luedtke, one of the Bund's top-ranking executives, was indicted with 28 others last week in the Government's announced drive to smash the Bund. At his own request, he was brought before Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver today to change his plea.

All but one of the 29 had entered innocent pleas previously.

Scrap Firms Hired

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Four private firms which normally buy and sell about 80 per cent of the scrap rubber in the country have been engaged to buy scrap rubber for the Government.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones announced the arrangements last night. He said that as part of their contract the companies are no longer in the scrap business for their own account and are acting exclusively as agents of the Government.

They have agreed to "render this service to the Rubber Reserve company without profit, but will be reimbursed for their actual costs and expense," Mr. Jones said.

Elliot E. Simpson, an independent rubber dealer who is counsel for a House subcommittee investigating the rubber situation, charged July 12 that the four companies "have reaped enormous profits from the country's scrap rubber drive."

A. Schulman, President of the A. Schulman Company of Akron, Ohio, one of the firms involved, said Mr. Simpson's charge was untrue.

The other companies are H. Muehlstein & Co., New York, Nat E. Berzen, Inc., New York, and Loewenthal Company, Chicago.

Oil Plant and Two Houses Destroyed by Explosion

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., July 14 (AP)—A thunderous explosion early today at the distributing plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey killed at least four persons and hospitalized eight others. The plant and two nearby houses were destroyed and three other houses were damaged.

J. L. Stringfield, Chief of Police, said the explosion occurred while a large gasoline transport was unloading. He said that indications were that a leak in the hose touched off the blast, igniting about 40,000 gallons of gasoline.

Negro Veterans File Suit For Legion Post Charter

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14 (AP)—A petition for a peremptory mandamus to require the Alabama Department of the American Legion to issue a charter to the George Ruffin Post for Negro Veterans of World War I was filed in Circuit Court here today.

The petition said application had been made for a Birmingham post last January but has not yet been granted.

Germans Moving to Trap Russians in South

Continued from Page 1

sian soil—below the town of Boguchar.

Boguchar is on the big bend of the Don 130 miles southeast of Voronezh and the report of combat south of that city implied a Nazi attempt to roll up the defenders against the river bank on the drive toward the Caspian Sea.

Axis reports received via Stockholm said the German thrust in Russia toward Stalingrad had carried from Boguchar southeast along the Don River through Kazansk to the outskirts of Migulinsk.

Kazansk is 30 miles from Boguchar and Migulinsk 10 miles southeast, or about 160 miles from Stalingrad.

There was no confirmation of these reports from Russian sources, but a communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau spoke of fighting south of Boguchar, indicating an extension of the battlelines deeper into Russia than they were reported in the preceding communiqué.

Nazis Claim Wedge Widened in Don Area

The German wedge into the Don River Front has been broadened to the south and Axis mobile columns, breaching strong defense positions, have penetrated deeply into the Red Army lines, the German High Command said.

It reported that at the opposite flank of the Russian battlefront, in the Volkhovo region southeast of Leningrad, Lieutenant General Vlassoff, Commander in Chief of the Second Soviet Shock Army, had been captured.

General Vlassoff was cited in a Russian communiqué of Dec. 12 as the leader of Soviet forces which routed the German Second Tank and 106th Infantry Divisions and recaptured Solnechnogorsk, 35 miles northwest of Moscow.

Battling upon the approaches of Voronezh was reported as particularly heavy. Foot troops fired from roof-tops, churches, shrubs, trees, and ditches. Artillery batteries poured out shells from hill and wood positions.

A dispatch said many positions were captured, lost and recaptured. Soviet aviation appeared active in dive-bombing the Don River crossings west of the town, troop movements before Voronezh, and the German rear.

At one place, 70 trucks loaded with soldiers were said to have been destroyed. At another a military train was wrecked by dive-bombing.

Soviet soldiers have driven Germans from several villages on the Kalinin Front and cut an important highway — perhaps a Rzhev-Staraya Russa route—the Moscow Radio said.

Details were scant, but a subsequent communiqué said a Soviet fighting force on the Kalinin Front had killed more than 2,000 Germans and destroyed more than 54 tanks in six days, while Nazi attacks in another sector cost the invaders 12 tanks and 700 killed.

New German Drive For Moscow Likely

Furious fighting in the Rzhev direction assumed proportions that might mean another German bid to try to reach the Capital, Russian reports indicated.

Loss of ground near Rzhev had been acknowledged by Soviet authorities, but more than 10,000 Germans were declared to have been killed there in 12 days.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Russian casualties amounted to 7,000 killed and wounded and 5,000 missing in fighting July 2-13.

Numerical superiority of the tank-led Germans eventually forced the Russians to withdraw, it was said. Most of the 5,000 missing Russians were declared to have formed guerrilla bands.

Acknowledgement of a breakthrough at Voropezh, in the valley of the Upper Don 300 miles south of Moscow, was a significant development on the Southern Front.

"During July 13," it was announced, "our troops fought fierce battles against the German troops who broke through the front in the District of Voronezh. . . . The situation remains grave. Our tanks, infantry units, and artillery are repelling enemy attacks."

Two hundred miles to the south, Red Army detachments fell back again to new defense lines on the Steppes east of Lisichansk under cover of mobile groups and aircraft said to be "pinning the enemy down and inflicting heavy losses on him."

In the area between, Soviet soldiers were reported stubbornly battling tanks and motorized infantry about Boguchar, on the Don's big bend 130 miles southeast of Voronezh.

South of Boguchar, a Soviet field force killed about 500 Germans in the repulse of several attacks, a communiqué said, but was then forced to retire to prepared lines.

Fight for Egypt:

RAF and Navy Fliers Blast Axis Bases

Britain harried the Axis' Mediterranean supply lines today, using the great guns of its fleet and far-ranging bombers of the Royal Air Force in an effort to choke off reinforcements for the enemy, as stinging dust kept both sides burrowed in their lines in Egypt.

One by one, Britain's air and sea arms picked off the ports behind Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel whence he might get more men and material to tip the balance on the deadlocked front and put his stalled drive on Alexandria back in motion.

When Matruh, the Axis' most advanced supply port barely 200 miles back, literally was knocked out by British naval planes and warships which flung 700 shells in the harbor, the Axis had to look 200 miles further westward to Tobruk as the nearest point where any considerable supplies could be landed.

But Tobruk, itself an almost daily target for the RAF, was singled out for a "bomb-a-minute" raid for three straight hours by Britain's heavy four-motored bombers.

A communiqué Monday night said direct hits were scored on ships in the port and on dock installations.

Reports in Ankara, Turkey, said the Germans were rushing occupation troops from Greece and reserves from the Russian Front to Marshal Rommel's aid from Greek ports to Tobruk, along with convoys of mechanized equipment.

Still further back, the British are combing the seas with warships and submarines to intercept Axis convoys while Allied aircraft are pounding Bengasi, the enemy's main African base.

Naval aircraft, which started the wrecking job at Matruh Sunday, have been more active bombing Axis supply depots than ever before in the desert struggle.

The navy fliers, most of them veterans of the war in the Mediterranean, are using fighters built in the United States.

Associated Press

Allies and Axis in Race for New Devices

This cycle track motor, used by the forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is used to tow small guns as well as to carry a few men. It was captured from the enemy in Libya by the Allies. Planes, tanks, and artillery undergo quick changes in the effort to gain and keep the initiative in the Middle East campaign.

Raid on Duisburg:

Ruhr Town Target Of RAF Bombers

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked industrial objectives in the Ruhr Valley Monday night in their fourth raid on Germany this month, the Air Ministry announced.

The German High Command said the British bombed the important industrial city of Duisburg, about 15 miles north of Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and the Rhine. Duisburg has many blast furnaces and metal plants and is an important coal and iron ore center. It has a population of about 275,000.

"Many fires were left burning," a communiqué said.

Five of the raiding aircraft were reported missing.

Meanwhile, American-produced Boston bombers of the RAF strongly escorted by Spitfire fighters attacked railroad yards at Boulogne on the French coast and also swept the Abbeville area, the Air Ministry announced.

U-Boat Sinkings:

3 Ships Torpedoed In St. Lawrence

Navy Minister Angus MacDonald announced in the Canadian House of Commons that three United Nations ships had been torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of St. Lawrence "about a week ago."

Four crewmen were killed, 4 are missing, and 99 were rescued, he said. This brought the total of ships sunk in the river to at least 5.

The Government announced the loss of two ships May 13, and survivors at the time said they believed a third had gone down.

Meanwhile the Cuban Navy General Staff announced that a United States merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk off the North Coast of Cuba.

Eleven of 32 members of the crew of a small armed Norwegian cargo ship were killed by explosion and three were injured when the ship was torpedoed on July 6 in the Gulf of Mexico in sight of five other ships by a submarine that never was sighted.

The ship was proceeding at 13 knots on a calm sea and with good visibility when struck without warning. Four lookouts and gunners did not see the submarine or the torpedo wake.

The stern was blown off the ship and radio equipment destroyed, the ship sinking in four minutes. Survivors took to two lifeboats and were picked up by a Coast Guard plane and flown to a Gulf Coast port.

The German High Command said that a tanker in a strongly-protected convoy had been torpedoed twice by a German submarine in the Mediterrean off Palestine.

U. S. Army in Britain Placed Under Clark

By the Associated Press

London, July 14

United States Army headquarters announced today that Maj. Gen. M. W. Clark of New York now is in command of all American ground troops in Britain.

667 Are Casualties Of German Air Raids

By the Associated Press

London, July 14

Three hundred persons were killed or are missing and 337 are in hospitals as a result of German air raids on the United Kingdom in June.

The report was issued by the Home Security Ministry announced today.

Chinese Hit Back:

Counterattack Made In Kiangsi Province

Kiangsi Counter-attack

The Japanese have completed an arc across coastal Chekiang Province from Hangchow on the north to Wenchow on the south, the Chinese High Command indicated today, but it said the Chinese, in their counter-attack in Kiangsi Province directly to the west, had pushed the enemy back to the outskirts of Linchwan.

The Chinese communiqué said the Japanese reached the environs of Wenchow on Saturday. The Japanese announced the port's capture Saturday.

In Kiangsi, Chinese dispatches said the Japanese who had fanned out westward from Linchwan were being pursued back into the city by three converging columns of Chinese. The Japanese force was estimated by a Chinese spokesman to number 30,000.

Allied bombers destroyed a large number of Japanese military establishments on the Yangtze River below Hankow on July 1, the Chinese Central News Agency reported.

Since July 1 was the date regular United States Air Forces first went into action in China, it was assumed that "Allied" meant American planes.

Egypt Restricts War Refugees

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 14—Refugees from Axis-invaded countries now living in Egypt were banned from any employment and, if not self-supporting, must live in special camps, according to a military proclamation issued in Cairo today, the BBC reported.

The ban forbids refugees to engage in any financial, commercial, industrial or agricultural activities.

Employers of refugees acting in such capacity are required to dismiss them within 48 hours.

Unless parents or friends are able to pay for their upkeep, refugees must live in special camps which are being prepared, the order stated.

They must leave Egypt if the circumstances leading to their admission to the country cease to exist and no refugee may remain in Egypt after the war.

In the future no refugee will be allowed to enter Egypt unless an agreement has been negotiated with the power concerned, the ban declared.

Sticking Stickers National 'Paste Time'; States Stickle as to Where to Paste 'Em

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Now that pasting stickers on automobile windshields has become a national pas(te)time, the Federal Government suddenly has run into a variety of state laws on the subject.

Not so many months ago Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at the request of several states called off zealous national park officials who were plastering auto windshields with travel stickers that threatened to block the driver's vision.

Now the Federal Government has turned culprit in a big way, insisting that motorists post use-tax stamps and gas-ration stickers in addition to the customary inspection certificates. Within the limits of the Federal Government's insistence that these stamps be displayed at all times, states are giving discretion as to where they shall be placed.

Connecticut and Vermont require the stickers to be placed in the lower right-hand corner of the windshield. In the District of Columbia they are supposed to be located in the upper right-hand corner, while in Delaware and New Hampshire the windshield space directly behind the rear-view mirror is specified.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia require stickers to be put on the rear window. No location is specified in Maine but motorists are asked to use care in seeing that the driver retains clear vision.

Persons who fasten A stickers to their cars must replace them with those of a higher type if a supplemental B or C coupon book is issued for the car later.

The Treasury put the glue on the wrong side of its first use-tax stamps last winter but has remembered the error so they may be glued face against the windshield.

Purple Heart Awards For 16 Army Fliers

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, July 14 (AP)—Purple Heart decorations were awarded today to 16 United States Army Air Corps officers and enlisted men by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of United Nations air forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Those honored follow:

First Lieut. James P. Ferry; Staff Sergeant Clevis O. Jones; Sergeant Harry L. Gilbreath; Sergeant Clifton W. Groelz; Corporal Edward W. Harbaugh; Private, First Class, N. D. Bunardzya (posthumous); Private, First Class, Ralph N. Rentz; Private, First Class, George L. Richardson; Private, First Class, Joseph O. Wingart; Sergeant Kenneth R. Gundling of Hannibal, Mo.; Major Raymond V. Schwanbeck; Second Lieut. Theodore S. Greene; Technical Sergeant, First Class, Joseph E. Demott; Private Eugene L. Schmitz; Technical Sergeant Samuel Langer, and Staff Sergeant Henry Skelton.

The first nine named were cited for acts performed Feb. 20 at Malang, Java.

U. S. Naval Patrol Boat Aground Near Golden Gate

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—An eighty-three foot U. S. naval patrol boat ran aground early today on th eseal rocks near the entrance to the Golden Gate, but the ship's three officers and ten men were rescued by breeches buoy.

The men, under the command of Ensign W. B. Sims, Moberly, Mo., were treated for submersion and exposure, but no one was injured seriously, the Navy announced. A navy press relations officer said it appeared the boat was merely beached and not "hung on a rock" and could be floated free.

Nazi Subs Sink 8 More Ships From St. Lawrence to Cuba

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—The United Nations are still taking a bad whipping from Axis submarines at the very moment when every available ship is needed to carry American-built goods to the Soviet Union.

While enemy U-boats are steadily cutting into Allied shipping strength, the Red Army is being driven back on the Caucasus because of a lack of war materials now being abundantly produced in the United States.

Although the Navy has revealed prodigious efforts to combat the Axis underwater campaign, it is apparent either that the methods tried have been unsuccessful or that the Germans have immediately managed to counter them by more effective methods of their own. The latest batch of sinkings, as revealed in the United States, Cuba, and Canada, tell of eight more torpedoed boats, all of them presumably loaded with indispensable war goods or raw materials.

The length of the area over which the enemy appears able to operate with relative impunity is shown by the fact that three of the ships were sunk in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River, one off the northern coast of Cuba and the other four presumably off the eastern coast of the United States.

North Atlantic Immune

There has been a belief in some quarters that the northern Atlantic had been made untenable for enemy submarines both because of greater patrol activity and because of the presence there of a number of strongly protected convoys. It is apparent, however, that the enemy is still able to prowl these waters and to collect a sizeable bag of allied ships.

The Navy Department is now meeting a rising tide of criticism from amateur plane and small boat pilots, it being charged that the Department is still neglecting to make large numbers of small air and sea craft which, while having little or no offensive power of their own, could nevertheless be used to spot German submarines.

It is understood that one of the reasons why the Navy has never welcomed wholeheartedly the help of small boat owners is due to apprehension lest the Germans should attempt to scale them off by rising to the surface and shelling them. It is felt at the Navy Department that the public reaction to the loss of virtually defenseless patrol craft might be dangerous.

On the other hand, there is evidence that the use of such small craft is one of the reasons why the waters around the British Isles have become so hazardous for U-boats.

Longer Nights Favor Nazis

Although great hope is placed in the large number of small patrol boats and large patrol planes which are beginning to come off the shipways and out of the plants, it is pointed out that, as an offsetting factor, the nights are now becoming longer, thus reducing the daily period when daylight makes it dangerous for U-boats either to surface or to trail merchantmen.

On the other hand, longer nights will benefit the Allied convoys to Arctic Russia since German bombers appear to be the principal menace along their northern route.

Officials here recognize the imperative need of immediately increasing the volume of shipments to the Soviet Union. According to the latest reports, the transportation routes across Iran from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea, and thence to Russia, are now able to handle a fairly large volume of traffic at a good speed. It is quite possible that some American equipment, particularly tanks, which had been shipped to Iran on their way to Russia were diverted to Egypt.

Nelson Says Rubber Shortage Is America's No. 1 Problem

Continued from Page 1

ing art," Mr. Nelson explained. He said that all these new processes are being studied, but the need is to proceed "with all possible speed upon an agreed program, without waiting for the perfection of a new and better process."

Emphasizes Other Materials

Mr. Nelson emphasized again and again that the limitation on the rubber program is that of other critical materials. The shortage of steel and copper is so great, he said, as "to practically limit the boundaries of the whole war production program."

Decision to keep the rubber program at its present level, he said, was taken with the agreement of the whole War Production Board, with the association and agreement of highest Army and Navy advisers.

Mr. Nelson's appearance today was one of the first hearings at this session of Congress that has filled the big Senate caucus room.

"The program of war goods production which the nation is trying to complete is the limit," said the Chairman of the WPB, speaking of the over-all production program. "It is the limit of what we believe the country can do."

Mr. Nelson said he was not yet ready to give an answer as to the value of low grade "sponge iron" mined in Wyoming and the West as a substitute for scrap iron in making steel. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming has urged its greater use. Mr. Nelson said it was being tested out.

Must Make Room

"We are in a position in our war production program today," said Mr. Nelson, "where, if we add anything to it we must decide what we shall take away."

Circulation of extravagant stories of easy rubber processes and substitutes render a "disservice to the nation," Mr. Nelson declared.

Mr. Nelson was closely questioned by Senators Guy M. Gillette, George W. Norris, Charles L. McNary and Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma.

"If the Gillette bill—S 2,600,—goes through it divides responsibility," Mr. Nelson said in emphatic opposition to the measure.

Mr. Nelson said rubber reclaiming plants are now working "at about capacity," of 350,000 tons a year.

The WPB chairman implied criticism of the Gillette Committee in not inviting him before in the rubber hearings to give the WPB explanation of what is being done.

Senator Gillette complained that the WPB had unduly favored big petroleum companies in allocating its program.

Didn't Start Program

Mr. Nelson reviewed the circumstances under which the program was launched. He said the original program started before he came to the WPB on Jan. 16 and he was not responsible for it. He testified last week that if he were to start the program all over again from scratch he would put greater emphasis on rubber from grain alcohol rather than petroleum. His present contention is that, once having spent months in starting a reliable program, it must be continued at all hazards and not stopped even for presumably better programs.

"As long as I am head of the WPB there will never be a plant located for political purposes," Mr. Nelson said at one point.

Excerpts from a formal statement by Mr. Nelson follow:

"We must all be alert to avoid the public misconception that discovery or improvement of a process (of synthetic rubber production) means abundance of rubber for civilian needs."

"The construction phase of the Government's program is moving forward with great speed."

Some Mistakes Possible

"The sheer force of need for speedy and decisive action (when the Japanese cut off 97½ per cent of America's former rubber supplies) may later evidence some mistakes when weighed in calm reflection."

"The decision of the War Production Board (made during the past week) to proceed under present plans with all possible speed . . . reflects the joint opinion of the Board members, representing both the armed services and civilian agencies carrying responsibility in the war program, as to the minimum essential military and civilian requirements and the maximum allowable interference with the war production program as a whole."

"In my opinion it would be a rash act at this stage of the war production program for Congress to require the diversion of the great amount of critical materials necessary to accomplish that objective (under S 2,600 to meet civilian rubber needs) as vital military supplies."

"The pressure upon steel plate and copper (for the war program) is so immense as practically to limit the boundaries of the war production program . . .the taking of steel plates for synthetic rubber therefore means taking them away from ships, tanks, and the essential expansion of other production facilities. Every pound of copper taken for any other purpose means fewer shells and less ammunition for our fighting forces. . . . perhaps the most critical shortage which affects the synthetic rubber program is air compressors. . . ."

Key to Production

"Through the latter part of 1941 and so far in 1942, there has been increasing evidence from all sides that materials are in fact the key to our productive efforts. Shortages have occurred further and further back in the process of fabrication.'

"In June of this year, after critical appraisal of the many strong competing demands upon the materials at our disposal, we selected the most urgent needs to be fulfilled and arbitrarily scaled down expansion programs to a level of reasonable achievement within the time at our disposal. Although many expansion programs were cut substantially, the synthetic rubber program has been left unchanged."

"Because of the shortage of many materials, the decisions to be made are not the easy ones of what supplies we shall increase, but of balancing the need for increasing one at the expense of curtailing another. In other words, where must we shorten our lines?"

"Such enormous quantities of war materials are required in the war program that we are in grave danger of running short of materials."

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Nazis Exploit Europe's Trade on Credit

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Official figures of the foreign trade of European countries conquered or neutral, are extremely sketchy and insufficient for a comprehensive study of international trade. But what figures there are available despite censorship and war restrictions disclose that the Nazis have devised a thorough "commercial system" which is imposed on the whole of Europe amounting to a calculated method of looting of Germany's weaker neighbors and "business" partners.

Almost all trade goes through the Berlin clearing house or at least requires Berlin's approval. The German authorities set the prices and decide on the quantities left for direct sale without the round-about via Berlin.

Fixing the prices of raw materials and commodities, the Nazis have been careful to see to it that compared with the prewar price level, they do not have to pay much more for what they buy, while charging by far higher prices for what they sell. The catastrophic result of such a price policy against which the European nations have no veto is easily understood. A brief survey of those figures available will explain it.

Sweden and Switzerland

Germany, in buying Swedish timber and Swedish iron ore, has insisted that there must be no rise in price despite the increase in world market prices since 1939. On the other hand, coal or manufactured goods which Sweden must buy in Germany because it has been cut off from all other sources have increased 40 per cent and more. This example explains why the trade balance sheets of European nations show a growing deficit even though their exports may not have decreased in volume. But the arbitrary price regulations of the Nazis are practically eual to confiscation of large proportions of the countries' wealth.

The latest reports on Swedish trade show that Swedish export prices have gone up by an average of 39 per cent while import prices have increased by 160 per cent.

Switzerland, the other democratic State left in Europe, found itself in an equally unpleasant situation. Swiss imports in 1941 rose 9.2 per cent in value, but declined 21.7 per cent in quantity. Exports, however, remained almost unchanged in value and tonnage. This year will probably be still worse. The balance of the first three months of 1942, just received, shows that the import tonnage decreased 33 per cent as compared with the same period of 1941, while the value of the import was about equal to the January-March period of 1941. Swiss exports, however, fell to almost half the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Portugal, the third neutral country of the continent was slightly better off. The reasons probably are that Portugal has raw materials from its colonies to sell and that it is less dependent on Germany's good will because it has access to the sea. However, its monthly import average in 1941 dropped to 41 per cent of the 1938 level. The value of these imports did not decline proportionately, yet the expenditure was 30 per cent below the 1938 figure.

Portuguese exports fell to exactly one third of the amount of 1938, while revenues from export showed even an increase of one third. This was definitely due to Portugal's opportunity to buy or sell on the world market without German interference. It has so far been the most fortunate of all European nations in this regard.

Data Held to Minimum

Many of the other countries of the continent have, at Germany's demand, even refrained from the publishing of foreign trade figures, or they have at least restricted those publications to bare minimum. There are hardly any details available on the foreign trade of Norway, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, not to speak of Germany itself. Only so much can be stated: Germany takes between 50 and 85 per cent of the export of the different European nations and though it does not keep everything it buys, it resells it at a considerable profit.

Rumania disclosed a 33 per cent decrease of its exports and a 50 per cent decrease of its imports in 1941. Bulgaria's exports remained about stationary, while its imports gained by 20 per cent. Denmark lost 40 per cent of its export revenues, but could cut down only 10 per cent on imports. Finland's import figures was unchanged, while its exports were cut in half.

The French situation was disclosed by German authorities as highly critical. The French 1941 import totaled 24,000,000,000 francs as compared with 46,000,000,000 francs in 1938. Exports showed an even bigger loss, sinking from 31,000,000,000 francs in 1938 to 14,000,000,000 last year. France, the Nazis admitted, had almost no trade with any other nations but the Reich. For example, French trade with neighboring Switzerland dropped to something like 25 per cent.

The catastrophic effect of the "Nazi-guided" trade of the European countries on their national economy cannot be fully appreciated, however, unless one realizes also that much of the sales to Germany are being concluded on a credit basis, or under a highly unfavorable clearing system, while Germany sells and resells at a "cash and carry" principle. This goes even for goods which she itself bought on credit terms, sometimes stretching over not only onths or years, but one or two decades.

Goebbels 'Explains' Indigestible Bread

Recorded by CBS
London

The BBC reported that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his weekly article in Das Reich, made the following comment on the "general discontent with the bad quality of the bread":

"If the German bread is of worse quality, and has become indigestible, it is an inevitable consequence of the lack of raw materials, and of the difficulties resulting from this lack," the Nazi Propaganda Minister wrote.

Nazis Tighten Coast Defenses Against Invasion by Allies

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—German occupation authorities were reported today to have put the Netherlands on an "invasion" footing and enforced new defense precautions in Belgium and Northern France.

A Dutch Government spokesman said information had been received that many important German military offices at the Hague had been moved inland to Hilversum and other points closer to the German border following a tour of Holland by Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt.

A Netherlander who has just reached London from Holland said many Nazi families and high German Government officials have moved from coastal provinces to Drente and Oerijsul Provinces along the German frontier.

The escaped Netherlander said a large number of hostages had been seized in Belgium and Northern France on Marshal von Rundstedt's orders. The German controlled Dutch Radio announced yesterday that many more hostages had been seized in the Netherlands.

Earlier this spring 97 Netherlanders were executed by the Germans on charges of plotting to aid an Allied invasion, 2,000 former Netherlands officers were interned and 460 prominent Netherlanders seized as hostages.

The Belgian Government-in-Exile said it had received word that the Germans had halted all construction work in Belgium except widening of paved roads over which motorized divisions could be rushed to the coast.

Equipment from dismounted Belgium defenses in the north has been moved to coastal areas and three Nazi defense lines now extend about nine miles deep from the channel, a Belgian Government source said.

Front Delay Hit

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—The press of London called anew yesterday for the opening of a second front in Europe after the German advances in Southern Russia.

"If we fail to open a second front soon though, because of underorganization and indecision or sheer low spirits, the price of our ineptitude may be no more freedom — anywhere — forever," the London Daily Herald said.

Other papers took a similar stand.

British Tanks and Guns 'Right'

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Britain "is making the right tanks now and will make the right tanks in the future," Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, told Parliament today in reply to complaints that British equipment in Africa was inferior to that of the Germans.

In field artillery, also, there is no reason "to be frightened of our equipment compared with the Germans," Captain Lyttelton said. He asserted that Britain is maintaining its "lead in the air, particularly in quality."

Col. John J. Llewellyn, Minister for Aircraft Production, said that the newest British plane now coming out of production is better at nearly every height and as good at any height as the two new German planes.

He disclosed that new types of torpedo-carrying aircraft for the fleet air arm are "coming out" and that other machines are being equipped to carry torpedoes.

"We shall have to produce in this country, at any rate as far as aircraft is concerned, a great majority of our needs," Colonel Llewellyn said during the Commons' debate on production.

"America's effort will come in to supplement our own but let no one think our efforts can in any way be relaxed because we have these large figures just talked about, in American production."

The tanks now being produced, Captain Lyttelton said, "have the necessary fire power for today's battles and new types designed to be made in the United States and this country give us reasonable assurance of that superiority which is required for victory."

He said the Joint War Production Staff recently had given "higher allocation of raw materials to the merchant shipbuilding and naval program" just as in 1940 the emphasis was put on aircraft and in 1941 on tanks.

Britain is not considering the manufacture of synthetic Rubber at present, the Production Chief said, because "there is no saving in shipping unless synthetic rubber is derived ultimately from coal. . . ."

"Our policy is to concentrate on production of synthetic rubber in the United States," he said.

Captain Lyttelton reported that an agreement had been reached under which the United States would manufacture uniforms for the British troops in the Middle East while the British would make uniforms for the Americans in Great Britain.

"This arrangement will extend to weapons, army equipment and aircraft," he said.

He described the United States shipbuilding program as a "fascinating and almost fantastic industrial achievement."

Axis to Act on Transylvania

BERN, Switzerland, July 14 (AP)—A German-Italian commission arrived in Transylvania today to arbitrate the break between Rumania and Hungary caused by Rumanian efforts to force the exodus of the Hungarian minority from Rumania.

Neutral dispatches also reported that Rumania had suddenly discontinued its propaganda for the return of sections of Transylvania now held by Hungary, partly as a result of diplomatic representations from Hungary, but also as a result of pressure by the senior Axis partners for a united front during the war.

The seizure of food supplies of Hungarians in Rumanian territory started the latest phase of the dispute over Transylvania with the result that many Hungarians were forced to cross the border into their mother country.

Public indignation was high and Hungary protested. Hungarian sources attributed the cessation of Rumanian revisionist propaganda to this protest, but the arrival of the German-Italian commission on the scene indicated that the question still was unsettled.

The Rumanian newspaper Porunca Vremi was the source of the announcement that the nation would discontinue discussions of the Transylvanian question and instead would confine itself to the theater of war where "the arms of her soldiers speak more eloquently that great sounding words."

Hungarian sources interpreted this as the end for the time being of propaganda for the disputed territory, but by no means an end to the claim.

Job Ouster Opens Religious Issue

DETROIT, July 14 (AP)—Taking under advisement a suit for an injunction which would prevent the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers from interfering with employment of Hodge Thurman, a member of Jehovah's Witnesses, Circuit Judge James E. Chenot declared the real issue in the case was whether Mr. Thurman was ousted from the Murray Corporation because of his religious beliefs or whether that was a "subterfuge to get rid of him."

Mr. Thurman's application for the injunction charged that he was evicted from his job because his religious convictions prevented his subscription to the purchase of war bonds. He said, however, that his convictions did not prevent his working on war production in order to support his family.

Lloyd Jones, President of the U. A. W. local asserted in an affidavit that Mr. Thurman was not a member of the union in good standing, a condition of employment at the Murray Corporation, where the union has an exclusive bargaining contract.

U. S. Soldiers Held Captive Insured

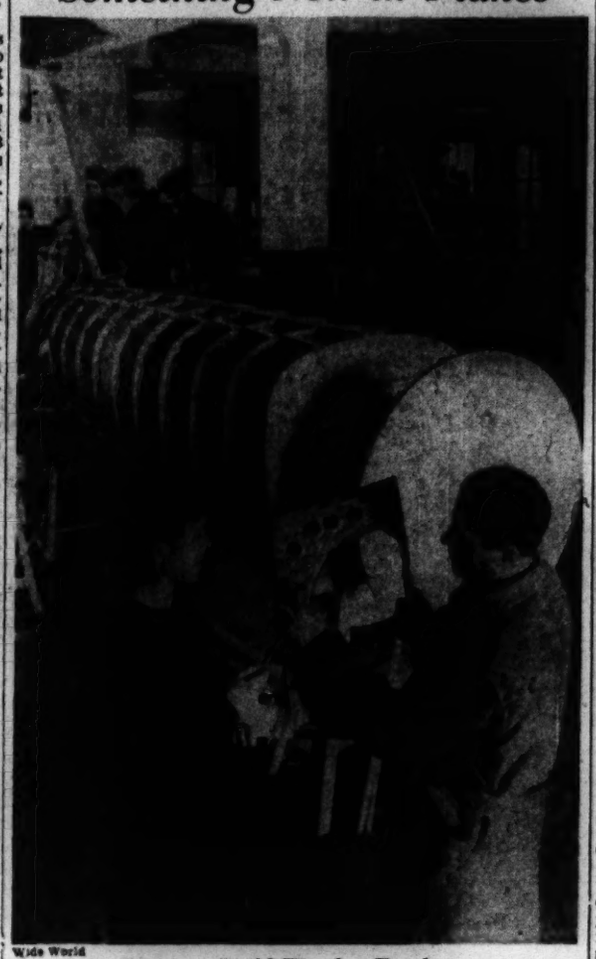
WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Legislation providing blanket insurance policies for American soldiers held captive by Axis powers, if captured or under siege between the attack on Pearl Harbor and April 20, was signed into law by the President.

Tens of thousands of soldiers captured on Bataan and Corregidor would be affected by the legislation.

The legislation provides that all service men who had not already on their own initiative secured Government life insurance automatically would be given a $5,000 policy, if they were captured between last Dec. 7 and April 20, or under siege then and subsequently captured.

The act also contained a provision making injured soldiers eligible for disability from date of injury, rather than from six months following date of injury, as heretofore required.

Something New in Planes



Wide World

Russians Build Wooden Fuselages

A. Trachenko, woman director of a Soviet factory manufacturing wooden fuselages for warplanes, checks with a worker in the plant. These planes are described as being among the fastest types of pursuit planes used by Red Army pilots.

Fuel for Canadian Homes To Be Cut Almost in Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—While the Government is at present engaged in making a survey of the nation's fuel needs, it is already apparent that the Dominion is facing an increasingly critical fuel shortage problem.

Now that oil has officially been banned as fuel for private dwellings throughout the Dominion, the bulk of demands fall on a coal supply which itself is rapidly diminishing.

Actually, no one has experienced fuel famine or want and industry has continued to function at high tempo, but in official circles it is realized that it is now time to look after individual coal needs.

Coke Is Out

Coke is definitely out as a heating medium, it is stated, as after present stocks in dealers hands are exhausted, all future needs will go into steel production for the war effort.

British coal imports which were heavy have now stopped owing to the lack of ships and the use of bottoms for other commodities. Instead American anthracite is taking the place of British coal, and greater demands are being made on Canadian coal mines to make up the deficit. There is, however, a slowing up process in Canadian production as eligible men for the armed forces have been taken and put into service and all foreigners have been removed from the mines for reasons of security.

Canadian coal even at the present maximum rate of production will barely meet 50 per cent of our total requirements, according to a coal official interviewed recently. The number of tons produced in Canada during 1939 totaled 16,000,000. Last year production had reached an all time high of 18,000,000 tons, while the optimum of not less than 20,000,000 tons is hoped for.

Quebec Problem

Canada used to move a million tons of Nova Scotia coal as far west as Windsor, Ont. Today, however, the Dominion is striving to obtain sufficient Nova Scotia coal to meet only partially the requirements of the Province of Quebec.

United States bituminous coal is said to completely dominate the market as far east as Levis, Que., and even to the Saguenay area. Importations of bituminous coal from the United States have increased from 10,000,000 tons in 1939 to 18,000,000 tons for the year just closed, while greater tonnage will be required this year if we can secure the necessary transportation," he said.

It has been urged that consumers put in their stocks of coal now, in as great quantities as they can handle. The stocking of coal is not considered hoarding, and industrial plants have been told to put in a four months supply of coal now to make sure of their needs, as there was too much hand to mouth buying in the past.

Crow's Nest Pass coal and other Alberta coals previously moving east to the head of the Lakes will now have to be diverted over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, while the displacement of oil as a heating medium has created an additional demand for coal, not previously felt.

Natural Gas

Decline in production of natural gas in Western Ontario and the increased demand for both manufactured and natural gas in Hamilton and the Niagara Peninsula has caused the Power Controller to issue an order prohibiting the use of gas in many homes and industries, and fuel substitutes will have to be found to make up the deficiency.

Metropolitan coal dealers are doing a brisk business and are busier now with the retail trade than they have ever been before. Residents are stocking in whatever quantities of coal they can secure, and instead of buying a few tons at a time, are taking shipment of their whole winter's supply at once, and storage space has become a problem for the householder.

Nazis Kill 21 Polish Soldiers

LONDON, July 14 (AP) — A spokesman for the Polish Government-in-exile said yesterday that the Germans had executed 21 Polish soldiers at Bydgoszcz, charging that they had maltreated Germans they had in custody during the early days of the German invasion of Poland in 1939.

The spokesman said the executions, which have been announced in German newspapers, took place July 6 after a long trial during which the Poles were accused of "fantastic brutalities."

He asserted that the leader of the group, Capt. Jan Drzewiecki, a widely known Polish newspaperman, was singled out for "special treatment" and hanged in the market square after the population had been summoned to watch.

Japanese-American Asks Her Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—A Japanese-American girl, Mitsuye Endo, in a habeas corpus proceeding asked a Federal District Court to order her release from the Tule Lake reception center at Newell, Calif.

The girl's lawyer, William E. Ferriter, said the case was the first on record to test the right of the Government to intern an American citizen without a hearing when no charge of law violation had been made.

She charged that Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, and his aide, Col. Karl T. Bendetsen, had caused her to be detained illegally, violated her civil rights, affected her property rights, and made it impossible for her to perform her rightful duties.

Bridge Damaged

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—The Stockholm Radio said last night that the important Svinesbund Bridge, crossing the Norwegian frontier near Sarpsborg, had been damaged by an explosion on the Swedish side, and that saboteurs were responsible.

Swedish troops now are hunting for the saboteurs, the radiocast said.

Gain in Allied Solidarity Eases Crisis

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14 — Anglo-American solidarity is the most powerful force sustaining Britain in the present serious new phase of the war.

Fortunately there is ample and convincing evidence here for all to see of how effectively an immense striking force is being built up by the British and Americans.

A heartening counter to the latest news of Russia's growing peril and to the apparently increasing plight of United Nations shipping has been to move about Britain this week end meeting American troops.

Unfamiliar planes with novel exhaust notes streaking through the air with United States markings on them, listening to radio talks on Anglo-American efforts from both British and American speakers, and, finally, finding newspapers here devoting more and more of their drastically cut columns to questions of Anglo-American joint effort and relationship in general give a reassuring picture.

Record Rush in Building

I have just witnessed the building of hutments, of whole towns in the biggest nation-wide rush in building jobs ever undertaken in Great Britain. Its extent is astounding and is no doubt connected with the American troops in Britain.

Tens of thousands of Britain's stoutest building operatives are now mobilized for the job whose urgency demands that every hour of daylight be snatched to build townships for anything up to 2,000,000 men before winter arrives.

Already it represents a revolution, a transformation in the face of Britain. Woods and fields disappear; settlements with full new road systems, with churches, movies, dance halls, libraries, and shops take their place.

So urgent is the work that the Ministry of Labor is appealing for all possible help.

The importance of all other building is being reviewed. Strong men are being specially called for; schoolteachers on holiday, and shopkeepers finding business slack are asked to enrol.

If this building is for United States troops it is a most welcome confirmation that the British have yet had of what public speakers mean when they say the "United States is in this war up to the hilt."

And this evidence has come at a most helpful time, for the press here today is telling the British public straight from the shoulder just how serious are the implications of the Russian retreat—how the Nazis might force a situation before winter in which they could contain the Eastern Front with a holding force and switch the bulk of their armies elsewhere.

Such a development, it is pointed out, would hardly help a second front in Europe.

Second Front Difficult

On the other hand the deteriorating shipping position of the United Nations is seen as a serious barrier to a second front this summer, even though the Germans are so deeply involved in Russia.

And it is noticeable here that while need for a second front is as strongly supported as ever, there has also been an increasing tendency lately as the war situation became less favorable for responsible speakers in Britain to warn that an unsuccessful attempt at a second front on a full-scale pattern would be disastrous.

Therefore for the man in the street plans for victory do not look so clearcut just now.

Russia seems a very long way off; Britons aren't fighting side by side with the Russians; British tanks, fighter aircraft, and other supplies en route to Russia are, according to German claims, being sunk in alarming proportions.

So it is hardly surprising therefore that folk here are glad to turn to evidence of what it means to have the United States as an all-out war partner.

Talking to knowledgeable observers over the week end I found new and acute realization of how quickly the war picture changes—how victory can seem so certain one day; how illusive it appears later.

Britain Seemed Alone

But all agreed in seeing Anglo-American collaboration as an ever-growing tower of strength whose progress has never been seriously checked.

The same message was the keynote of Sunday night's radio postscript to the news given by Sir Norman Birkett following his recent visit to the United States.

Sir Norman recalled in moving words a Sunday night when he was a listener, not a speaker, before the United States entered the war and when the news had been really bad for Britain. He continued: "Britain seemed to be quite alone and the outlook was grim. And the talk that night was by Harry Hopkins, who had just come from America in a bomber. It was full of sympathy and understanding and concluded with words like these:

" 'Don't think that you are alone in this great struggle; America is with you in spirit and will keep the life line open.' "

Such messages from the United States sustained many in Britain besides Sir Norman in those days and the same thing is happening today.

Radio speakers like Raymond Gram Swing on Saturday night continue their valuable contributions to Anglo-American understanding.

Newspapers here play up speeches in America like that of Paul Appleby showing Britain and the United States unswervingly heading for the same goal in both war and peace.

But it is the men for whom it is believed whole new towns of huts are being built in Britain who are the real manifestation of Anglo-American striking force.

To the farm laborer encountered leaning over the gate complaining about the weather, the American invasion, as he called it, amounted to the best guarantee of victory.

"Reckon if we get 2,000,000 Americans here they won't go back till the war is won," he said.

7,000 American Toys Given Young Britons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London, July 14

A consignment of 7,000 American toys for British children was handed over to the Women's Voluntary Services here recently by Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. These were occupational toys chosen by members of the American Nursery School Association for children in the 350 residential nurseries in Britain and sent over by the British War Relief Society of America.

The children are adopting American names for the toys. The spade and pail with which British children used to dig in their sandpits is now rechristened "sanhoe and bucket," the motor is a "touring sedan," the farm cart a "dray wagon," a puffer is a "freight train." Pullboats, loom weaves, landscape pegsets, hobby timber yards, rolydolls, pushaways, sad irons, blockstacks, stickerkits, and pattern-making sets were all included in this, the most realistic collection of toys seen in London for many months.

Northwest Tackles Problem Of Growing Wheat Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

With excessive surpluses of last year's wheat filling warehouses to capacity, the question of what to do with this season's abundant crop is the concern of farmers in the wheat area of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. In Washington alone there is a surplus of 34,000,000 bushels on hand with a crop of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels in sight.

Something of the same condition prevails in Montana, North Dakota, and Kansas. This makes good the statement that if not a blade of wheat were grown this year, the United States would have enough to feed this country and its Allies for one year, and some estimate that the supply would last for three years.

The problem of storage in the area that embraces the Big Bend, the Palouse, and the hill country around Lewiston and Walla Walla and extending down toward Pendleton is acute, but farmers are attempting to solve it. After the first "panicky" days of this year, it was decided that the only solution would be for individual farmers to provide their own storage. There was no other way with "inside" warehouses and terminals on the rivers all filled. But there were shortages on lumber and hardware, especially nails, to defeat this program.

In recent months, however, some priorities have been waived, and farmers are salvaging old barns and sheds and rebuilding them in addition to building new storage space. Every inch of space from cellar to attic is cleared for the storage of wheat. It must be bulk storage as few gunny sacks are available.

One plan to ease the storage burden is that each family in this area be asked to lay in a year's supply of flour at this time. This would not solve the problem, but would take a great deal of grain out of warehouses. People of this area responded nobly to a similar plan a few years ago to help in marketing apples. A sack of flour is approximately a bushel of wheat. It is pointed out that while families do not bake as they once did, still most of them use at least a sack a year, which, purchased now, would be what someone has called "patriotic hoarding."

The "why" of this enormous surplus is not as unreasonable as it might appear. The big reason in this region is the loss of the Oriental market, both China and Japan having been heavy buyers of local wheat. While the region is getting its share of lend-lease trade, the long haul by water and rail from here to the East means that wheat does not move as quickly as from Midwest sources.

This surplus is in spite of curtailments of production under the program of the "Triple A" and in spite also of a large diversion of wheat land to other crops, Nature has not helped the situation but has lavished abundant harvests upon the area for several recent years.

A reasonable surplus is not looked upon with disfavor. Wheat will keep, and there always is the threat of lean years. There also is the postwar market to be considered. Another possibility which argues for a surplus is that of converting wheat into sugar and sugar into alcohol to be used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, in which case surpluses soon would be diminished.

With wheat in such abundance, it is difficult to realize just how extensive has been the reduction in wheat acreage. Wheat farmers in the Big Bend were asked this year to plant part of their acreage to the more needed oats and barley for the feeding of stock and poultry to supply increased needs for meat, dairy products, and eggs. Although they are hard and fast wheat farmers in the Big Bend, they responded in large percentages to the call for victory farming.

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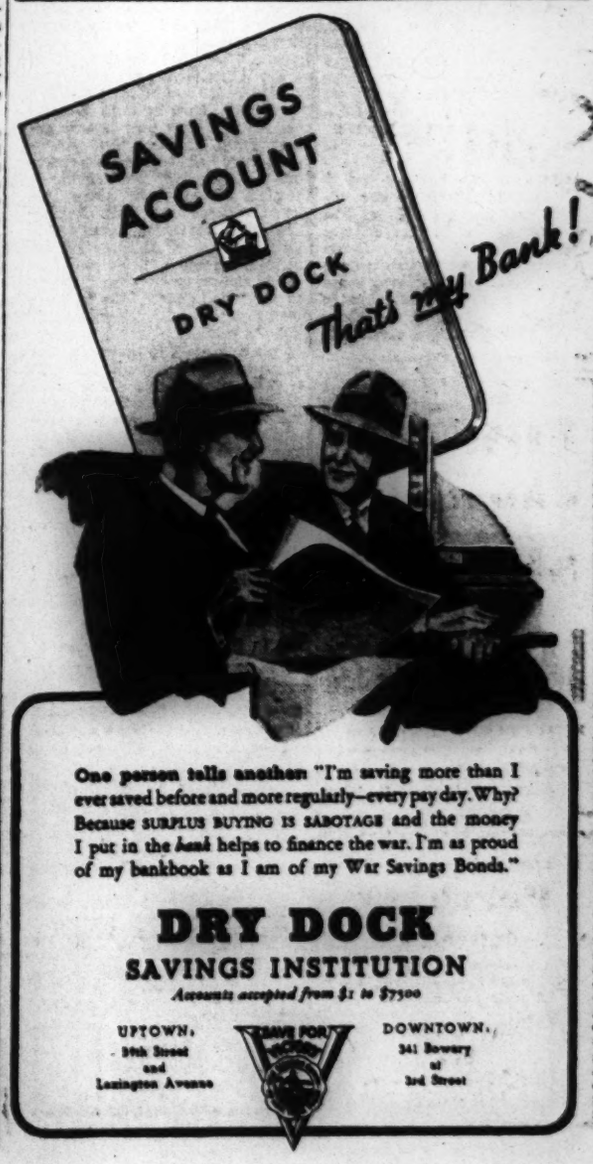

One person tells another "I'm saving more than I ever saved before and more regularly—every pay day. Why? Because SURPLUS BUYING IS SABOTAGE and the money I put in the *bank* helps to finance the war. I'm as proud of my bankbook as I am of my War Savings Bonds."
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Group of 'Friendly Mothers' Who Extend Sincere Friendship To Chinese-American Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockton, Calif.

"Friendly Mothers" is what they are, those 42 American women in Stockton, California, each of whom has a Chinese "daughter."

"We have had American teachers and employers," says one of the Chinese girls, who are American-born, "but never before have we had intimate American friends."

It all started when Helen Jenkins accepted the counselorship of a club of Chinese high school and college age girls in the Chinese Center. She was delighted with her discovery that these young Chinese girls were just like her own daughter. They had the same buoyant joy in life, the same spontaneous appreciation of friendship.

Because Mrs. Jenkins wanted to share her discovery with her friends, she asked some of them to be "Friendly Mothers" to her girls. It was not easy to find American women who were willing and qualified to undertake an intimate friendship with a girl of another race. But after a few months of exchanging letters, and friendship with the Chinese girls, these women became so enthusiastic that others asked to have a Chinese daughter.

There are now two clubs of Chinese girls and each member has an American woman for her Friendly Mother. The results in inter-racial understanding have been so satisfactory that Mrs. Jenkins has had many requests to include girls of other nationalities or races and plans are underway to extend the movement.

Leaven
For Good Will

This friendly gesture is simple, but its force for good will is a powerful leaven. At the beginning of the year each woman is given the name and address of the girl whom she is to "mother." She is told the girl's birth date, her hobbies and anything about her which will help the Mother in being a true friend. The girl does not know who her Mother is, but during the year letters and small gifts are exchanged. Gifts which cost money are kept very simple and infrequent.

Each girl keeps a scrapbook. Poems and inspirational clippings are a rich part of the sharing which the Mother does with her daughter. In the words of one of the girls, "It isn't the giving of gifts that makes Friendly Mothers so wonderful. It is the interest they show in us, their friendship, their willingness to lend us a helping hand. It is their thoughtfulness, kindness and understanding which means so much."

"I had no idea that a girl could face such hardships in working for her college education," said one mother of her Chinese daughter. Another said, "Mei is having a very hard examination this morning. I am thinking of her!"

The girls in any minority group have a hard time feeling that they belong to the community. Usually their own mothers speak little English and cannot mingle with other people in the various organizations of the town. But girls of minority groups who are educated as our own daughters are, need contacts with the community. This is where the Friendly Mother comes in.

Brings Races Together

One Chinese girl expressed it, "It is wonderful to awaken in the middle of the night and to realize as I think over my problems that in spite of all, somewhere across the town there is an American woman to whom I 'belong.'"

If any woman enters into this friendship venture with a spirit of patronage or superiority it is soon dispelled. One letter from her Chinese friend, or a meeting with the girls leaves the Mother feeling very humble. Beulah Ong, one of the girls, graduated from high school as valedictorian of her class. She is now majoring in English at the College of the Pacific. To hear Beulah, whose own mother cannot speak English, hold an audience spellbound with her poise and perfect diction, is to understand the racial calmness and strength of personality that makes Madame Chiang Kai-shek stand out as one of the foremost women of the world.

Beulah says of Friendly Mothers, "Always we have talked about improvement of racial understanding, but very seldom have we done anything about it. This Friendly Mother project is the materialization of an idea which we have for so many years held and hoped to see come to reality some day."

The Friendly Mothers have only one meeting a year, the Tea which is held in the fall. Here in the home of the counselor, the girls and the women come together for a social evening. The lovely Chinese girls give a program and serve tea to the women. Each girl, if she has not done so before, meets in person the woman who has been her friend during the year.

Although this Tea is the only scheduled meeting, many of the mothers are eager to meet the girls more often and open their homes to the regular meetings of the club. This sharing of hospitality further breaks down racial differences.

"I thought I didn't like Chinese, but since I have become acquainted with Polly, I am interested in all of them. And they no longer all look alike to me," says one mother.

"They're just like American girls," says another woman, "they are full of fun and interested in the same things that our daughters are interested in."

Recently a Chinese father remarked, "You can't count on Americans, they don't care about us!" His daughter, who had a Friendly Mother, came back, "Oh yes, they do care!"

There is probably not a community in America where barriers which have grown up around minority groups cannot be leveled by the outstretched hands and sympathizing hearts of Friendly Mothers!

E. J. S.

Chinese-American students at the College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif., with Dr. George Colliver, a professor, and superintendent of the Chinese Center (top row, right). Miss Beulah Ong is fourth from the left in the front row.

Through the Editor's Window

For More Good Music in These War Days

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who really love music know what a help it can be in the midst of demanding times like these. Strange it is that this gospel is preached so seldom. Perhaps those who know good music manage to hear it frequently enough, even though their present lives are somewhat disorganized by war service and adjustments. There are albums of phonograph records, of course, if one has time or place in which to play them. And perhaps those who do not know good music do not realize how it might help them lift their thought above the demands of the intensely human hour, and therefore are satisfied without. But shouldn't the "haves" help the "have nots"?

Britain knows. You have heard of those wonderful noontime concerts of good music, real music, in the National Gallery, London, which were started by Dame Myra Hess the pianist. In a "To Change the Subject" column last week, Melita Spraggs told also of other noontime concerts, well attended in London by defense workers, office workers, and others, thankful to come informally for all or part of the program. In addition to the National Gallery concerts, there are concerts in the London parks, and plans have been made for concerts in the Royal Exchange in the City, Miss Spraggs told us. The movement has spread afield—to Liverpool and to factories making war supplies. Nearby canteens supply quick lunches or suppers in practically every case.

* * *

Tucked among my recent clippings I find one from the New York Times reporting that a Dr. George Dana Weeks connects music directly with morale. More music equals a better outlook on national affairs, is the gist of Dr. Weeks' findings. He has been making a two-year doctorate study of a cross-section of students at Hunter College and deduces from his findings that: every boy or girl is capable of learning to play a musical instrument well enough to gain satisfactions from it provided he is interested in doing so; persons with music in their daily experience are better "integrated"—which is professional jargon today for better balanced, more well rounded, more serene, less intense. Such persons contribute to the welfare of others, he finds, and therefore music has its worth as a socializing influence, even aside from its worth as a common bond or language.

Dr. Weeks urged greater attention to music as a cultural and socializing influence on the part of colleges. It should be as important in the curriculum as physical training, he said. The vocational emphasis on music is highly inadequate, he further pointed out. Every student should be reached.

* * *

Well do I recall the beneficent influence of certain beautiful and regular programs of good music provided on the radio during the depression. Judging from the letters I hear about and the remarks made among like-minded friends, the programs of record albums put on today by one or two of the smaller radio stations are deeply appreciated. They are, however, seldom featured in newspaper program notes and therefore too little known. I have not happened to hear of any American counterpart, so far, to the London lunchtime concerts. Perhaps American lunchtimes do not lend themselves to such restfulness. But perhaps, too, we should see what we could do about it. The times demand much of most of us.

And in urging that we bring more music into our lives—both when we are in groups and when we are alone—to ease the wartime tension, to help us lift our thought to contemplate beauty of tone and form and thus to gain balance and a sense of rest in the midst of action, I do not of course mean martial music, stepped-up classics in swing rhythms, or even tuneful but transient popular songs. I mean what Bach and Mozart, Beethoven and Debussy would have called music. I mean the kind that ranks with true poetry, with books that last, with paintings one would go back to the gallery to see again and again.

* * *

We in America have the wealth of the symphony orchestras of the world, for we have had peace years and money in which to develop them. Our cities, at least, are rich in potential musical opportunities. Shouldn't we—with our flair for organizing—"organize" more good music into our lives? We need to "make a survey" (we love to make surveys) to find out when people could best be served by music and where—including the too-seldom-considered country regions—and then we need to adjust this wealth of opportunity to the odd moments and odd places and small spending of busy people. If we realize how much music might mean to the daily worker, to ease tension, to heighten morale, and to throw emphasis toward spiritual inspiration, we would easily find a way. We are good at finding a way to achieve what we believe in.

A Tuesday Column

Four Million Receiving Sets in S. America

There are roughly four million receiving sets from Mexico to Cape Horn, and CBS programs are now reaching these listeners regularly over their local stations. In accordance with the need of the times, some 60 per cent of the broadcasts beamed to them carry news. In the music entertainment field, first in demand is symphonic or operatic music; second is dance music; third is light symphonic music of the type made popular by Andre Kostelanetz; and fourth music of their own stars at present in this country, such as Juan Arvizu and Olga Coelho.

CBS Student Guide

Against Block Booking

Ninety per cent of the public which knows what the term "block booking" means is opposed to the practice, Dr. George Gallup's Audience Research Institute has discovered in sounding out United States opinion, according to Variety for April 15, 1942.

Ohio State News Letter

Battle to Impose German Kultur Upon an Unwilling World

Nazism, exalting war, debases learning. Kultur inside Germany is declining even as Nazi armies try to impose Kultur on Europe. Facts seeping out of Germany register the cultural eclipse and are presented in three Tuesday articles. The second follows.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE—A vivid insight into the Nazi concept of the University as a weapon to force Germanism upon an unwilling world is given in ceremonies at the recent reopening of the University of Strassburg.

Everyone of importance appeared in a uniform of some kind, either of the Army, Party, Labor Service, or police. Trumpets blazed and heels clicked. The Reich Minister of Education, Dr. Bernhard Rust, said:

"The new Reich University wishes and must be as belligerent as the soldier and the man who marches behind the National Socialist banner. With the weapons of the mind it will step in line for the battle for a new Europe."

The mission of the German universities, Minister Rust pointed out, would be to chase English ideas from the continent as the German soldiers had chased the Tommy.

"The counterfeit intellectual weapons of England are powerless against an awakened Germany," he continued. "To make Europe and the world immune from these ideas is service on the altar of truth and a safeguard for the nations. By penetrating the deepest roots of the English Kulturidea and the English mental attitude in objective and critical intellectual labor—as befits the great German tradition—German science and above all German 'Englandscience' steps into the front ranks of the battle for an intellectual clarification and renewal of Europe."

Receives The Brunt

French culture shares the brunt of Nazi attack; "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten" Nov. 20 writes:

"Alsatia has always been a breach through which the French spirit and French Kultur-propaganda burst in upon the Reich. Here in past centuries France again and again forced a decision against the Reich. . . . The most important intellectual-political mission which will form the character of the new University of Strassburg (founded by Bismarck in 1871 but taken over by the French after the war of 1914-18) will in the future as in the past be successfully to carry on the conflict with the French spirit.

"Everything will be done to fulfill this mission with the greatest efficiency. The new university will not only attempt to point out the differences between the French and the German spirit, but will also investigate the special character of the latter."

It is not surprising that in a university where such an attitude reigns, that the professors who attempt to deviate from the "line of battle" should be carried off to concentration camps. The attitude of President Lowell of Harvard who threatened to resign if the academic freedom of his university were violated in order to remove a pro-German professor in midst of war frenzy during the first World War, would indeed be incomprehensible to Nazi academic leaders.

Tragic Contrast

This narrowness of Nazi intellectual frontiers contrasts tragically with the breadth of former German outlooks among leading intellectuals, an outlook shared in England and France to this day. When tolerance and liberalism flowered, the German classics found readers in England and France before they were translated. Englishmen were once proud to know that Carlyle was a friend of Goethe and even Ralph Waldo Emerson admired the "Olympian poet." The painter Segantini told that he had the works of Goethe, though he could not read them.

None the less, the Germans entertain great hopes for a quick and decisive victory of German Kultur over other European civilizations. The days of mutual tolerance and understanding are past. Writes Wolfgang Müller in "Das Reich," "History only gives one example in which the conquered overcame the conquerors intellectually. When the battle of Pydna (168) extinguished the last trace of Greek freedom, Hellenism, the cosmopolitan spirit of Greece, had already begun to penetrate Rome. The greater Rome's power became the deeper was the infiltration of the Greek spirit in Rome. Other than this history gives examples enough in which a victory of the spirit followed a victory of weapons and the conquered have spiritually been almost forced to adapt themselves to the conquerors. It requires a great measure of national concentration and intellectual strength for a nation to defend itself against the second and more decisive victory of the foreign spirit."

There is not very much probability that Europeans of other nationality will in the near future plunge into the depths of German Kultur with any great joy as they did in a freer and grander period. Today there is all too much of an element of compulsion in Germany's determination to dominate Europe culturally. There is all too obvious a will to expand Germanism, not only at the expense of other national cultures, but—especially in the case of the smaller nations—of their complete destruction.

However, if the Germans can get out of their present military difficulties, they will doubtless be able to spread their influence and dominance in all other more "practical" fields. German will be the language not only of diplomacy but also of industry, trade, and the natural sciences. For all countries of Europe would be politically and economically dependent on Berlin. By planting institutes for German studies in every part of Europe and by forcing or coaxing subject and allied lands to learn German, the Germans are making no secret of their will to be masters.

Canada Turns to Universities To Train Technical Recruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Faced with a shortage of engineers and natural scientists to fill the future requirements of the armed forces and war industries, the Dominion Government is now considering a plan to give financial aid to several hundred high-ranking secondary school graduates to allow university study, it was disclosed at the recent national conference of Canadian universities held here.

Under the scheme, recruiting for all branches of the armed forces, as far as engineers and science workers graduating from universities are concerned, will be centralized under the director of national selective service. The latter will allocate the graduates where needed, with the armed forces having first call.

University students are not subject to call for military training while taking their courses, but must take basic military training at college, he said.

It was also disclosed that plans are already in effect on a small scale, to enable undergraduates and matriculants, and even post-graduate students, who left their studies to enlist, to return to college and complete their education. Under Order-in-Council P. C. 7,633, provision is made for some financial assistance for university fees and maintenance allowances.

However, neither the Government nor the departmental administration has reserved to itself any control over the course pursued by the students. From the time they enter the university, the success or failure of the scheme depends on that body itself.

Brig. Gen. H. F. McDonald, Pension Commissioner who outlined the plan, urged consideration of inclusion of the broad humane principles as well as the feeding of facts and formulae if the scheme is to be carried out as a significant contribution to national reconstruction. Men returning to civil life after a period of service require in a greater or lesser degree a distinct readjustment of mental attitude toward their own individual life and their relations to the community, he said.

Canada Trains Bosses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Designed to overcome the known handicap that while a man may be an excellent craftsman, he may lack the ability to impart the knowledge to others, are classes which are now in full swing at Central Technical School here and in seven other schools across Canada under the direction of the Dominion-Provincial War Training program.

These classes are made up of technicians and personnel directors of war industries, who are taught for 24 hours during four days of one week, and in the alternate weeks the instructor does field inspection work in assisting these industrial workers to instruct their foremen. The foremen, in turn, will learn how best to pass on his knowledge to less skilled workmen and to beginners. A new class starts at the Technical School here each alternate week.

It is expected that the classes will materially assist in alleviating a serious situation which has developed because of the rapid expansion of industry and the lack of experienced foremen.

The curricula outlined by the Federal Department of Labor are the same for all industries represented at the schools, as the basic principals for the instruction of teachers are the same for every industry.

Bringing Round Tablers Together From Afar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table

California

Dear Chairman:

For so long a time I have been a silent member of the Round Table. But now I feel that I must express gratitude for the very precious experiences that have been mine as a result of taking pen in hand and writing to some of the Round Table members. It is a never-ending thrill to receive letters postmarked England, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and, yes—even from our own U. S. A. As yet I have not met personally one of these dear friends, but still they have inspired and helped me when difficulties have arisen; and I sincerely hope that in turn I have been able to help them. This is really extending hands across the seas and is fulfilling the mission of our International Daily Newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, to be a blessing to all. Could Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of this unique newspaper, have envisioned these hundreds of letters traveling to the farthest corners of our globe bearing their messages of friendships?

* * *

Some short while ago a most interesting letter appeared in the Round Table's Column from one of our English friends—a Mr. A. C. He wrote of meeting a member of the RAF who was on his way to the U. S. A. for training. This meeting came about through introductions from pen friends in America. It gives me quite a thrill to be able to say that I had a part in this meeting; for I have a slight pen-friendship with Mr. A. C., and it was a sincere desire of mine to have my English friends meet.

So the RAF lad, equipped with addresses and introductions from America, proceeded to make the personal acquaintance of my other friends. When he reached this side of the Atlantic he was welcomed to Canada by one of my Canadian pen-friends. Now he is in Florida, and just recently two letters arrived from Florida. Yes, you're right, there has been another meeting. My Florida pen-friend, a member of our own Army Air Corps, entertained this English Airman at his home. Hasn't The Christian Science Monitor helped to make his trip a happy one!

It is not an uncommon sight to see the lads in RAF blue walking down Hollywood Blvd. arm-in-arm with our soldiers in khaki. We, too, are playing hosts to these individual ambassadors from England. It is amusing to hear them very nonchalantly use our "slanguage," and we, in turn, show our versatility by coming right back at them in theirs! But under all this surface frothiness is something very real and very deep. Great, powerful, bountiful America is welcoming these representatives of "Brave Britain."

* * *

Foundations are being laid for a working understanding between our two countries. I like to think that in the future we may be as united in peace as we now are in war. These boys have seen us as we really are, not as false propaganda pictured us. And we know our own ambassadors—our AEF—are having similar experiences over there. Green pastures of peace, good will, tolerance, and brotherly love are before us "which yet we have not seen." "Bright skies" will soon be o'er us where dark clouds of war, persecution and destruction have been.

Thank you, Round Table, thank you for your part in bringing a closer understanding between nations. You are helping to sustain us through war and will aid us in winning the peace! May I close with these words of our English friend, Mr. A. C.—"Long may your polish gleam!"

(Miss) L. R.

A Tuesday Column

Refugee College From China Now in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Another distinguished refugee has come to the United States. It is the California College in China, formerly the College of Chinese Studies, in Peiping, which is now housed in California Hall on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

Ever since 1910, when its was founded for the purpose of enabling Americans to better understand China and things Chinese, this College has trained many who are now serving in important capacities in our own State Department and in our Army and Navy. Many graduates are associated with American libraries and museums housing Chinese literature and art, as well as with corporations having interests in China, and in the foreign missionary work of various religious denominations.

Invited To California

Although the College continued to function on a reduced scale after the Japanese occupation of Peiping in 1937, and was still in operation when the present war broke out, it had long since been recognized that if its service to Americans was to be continued to any appreciable degree a new location for the College would have to be found. An invitation was received from Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, to transfer the activities of the College to the Berkeley campus where it now is carrying on as a Refugee Guest College working under the direction of the University Extension Division. Work here has been made possible through the support of private donors and the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

The present faculty consists of twelve members. While this number is greatly reduced from the fifty-six who served in Peiping, the College is, nevertheless, prepared to provide the same quality of training here as it did for more than a quarter century in the Orient. The several Americans on the faculty have each spent more than thirty years in China, and one of them, a Rhodes Scholar, attended the first classes of the College in 1910. The Chinese professors are graduates of Chinese colleges. One is a Fellow in the Academia Sinica (National Academy of China).

About 80 Per Cent

The California College in China is co-educational. Although established primarily for Americans it has also been attended by Britons and Europeans. Americans, however, have usually made up about 80 per cent of the student body. Students have almost invariably been graduates of other colleges. An enrollee of the school in 1919 was Major Joseph W. Stilwell, now Lieut. General Stilwell in command of the American Forces in China. Another notable alumnus is Sir Miles Lampson, later British Ambassador to China and now British Ambassador to Egypt.

In 1930, a group of Californians prominent in business and educational activities, obtained a charter from this State under the name of the California College in China Foundation, Incorporated, as a non-profit corporation having as its principal purpose the taking over of the operations of the College in Peiping and the increasing of its endowments. Trustees of the College include Dr. Sproul, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and Dr. Rufus B. Von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California.

Dr. William B. Pettus, who has been President of the College for the past 25 years, is continuing in that capacity under the present arrangement.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

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Fully Accredited Country Boarding School. Sound scholastic training including emphasis on spoken Spanish. Close adherence to Army and Navy standards for Mathematics and Sciences. Winter sports program, physical conditioning and vigorous outdoor life. Every boy may earn on school farm and in work program. Write William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Soldiers' Mail To Far Parts Is Speeded Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—The Army is slowly getting the soldiers' overseas mail problem licked.

It may be some months before American boys stationed in far-off New Guinea and New Caledonia get all the letters and packages their mothers and sweethearts are addressing to them, but the Army, realizing the influence of mail on morale, is making a big effort to get its mail lines straightened out.

Latest wrinkle is V-mail, photographed on small rolls of microfilm and flown to far-away posts by the Air Transport Command.

Ordinary letters weigh about 38 to the pound, while the "featherweight" type of air mail stationery weighs about 62 to the pound. The recently-instituted V-mail form, now available at post offices throughout the United States and available to troops at overseas stations, weigh 100 to the pound.

Additional space and weight is saved when the V-mail is photographed on microfilm, several hundred letters being photographed on a single roll of film weighing only a few ounces.

In the country of their destination these films are delivered to a V-mail station where photographic copies of the actual message are developed and forwarded to the addressee.

The War Department has made arrangements to establish filming and reproducing stations at various parts of the world. The service, first used between England, Northern Ireland and the United States is being extended to other overseas forces as rapidly as equipment can be installed and the special stationery furnished.

Since June, 1941 planes of the Air Transport Command have carried more than 6,000,000 letters to American soldiers overseas.

To relieve the anxiety of parents, the War Department has also devised a special "arrival card," left with the commanding officer at the port of embarkation for mailing as soon as the troops reach their destination. Immediately upon disembarking at the destination the commanding officer of troops on board each vessel notifies the commanding officer at the port of embarkation of the "safe arrival" of all personnel on his ship. The commanding officer then mails the individual cards left with him.

To further expedite the sending of mail, the War Department recently established an Army Postal Inspection Service as a part of the Army Postal Service. The Inspection Service will make investigations of irregularities and complaints and will survey and report upon the methods of handling mail at Army posts and stations.

Invasion Scheme Against U. S. Told

MEXICO, D. F., July 14 (AP) — Mexico's former military attaché in Berlin, Lieut. Col. Armando Lozano Bernal, declared in published interviews last night that he had rebuffed Germans and Japanese in attempts to solicit his aid in plots against the United States.

During the invasion of Poland, two years before the United States entered the war, he said Germany hoped to buy Mexican support with "territorial compensations" for a scheme to land an invasion force at Tampico to attack the United States.

His coldness to overtures prompted the Germans to cut short their discussions with him, said Colonel Bernal, who just has returned with diplomatic repatriates from Germany, with which Mexico now is at war.

His unfriendly attitude also stopped the Japanese, the colonel said, when Japan's military attaché in the Nazi capital approached him with word that the "decisive moment" in relations between Tokyo and Washington was approaching.

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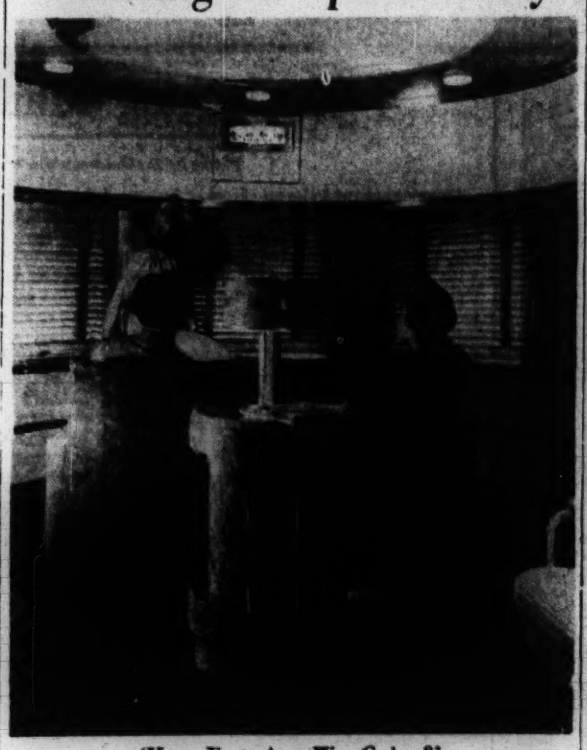

'How Fast Are We Going?'

This oft-repeated question on swift trains is now answered with speedometers on the new streamlined, Diesel-powered "400" of the Chicago & North Western. One of these is pictured above in parlor-lounge car.

Local Rail Agents Are Ready With Advice for Vacationists

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vacationists planning a rail journey this year will avoid congestion and inconveniences if they would consult their local passenger agent before making final plans.

This is the advice of John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, who promised that the railroads will continue, insofar as possible, to handle travelers on vacation or recreational trips, as well as those traveling on business or war work. Nothing will be done, however, which will interfere with meeting the need for the transportation of America's fighting forces and the material they must have to win the fight, Mr. Pelley said.

Explaining the desirability of civilians obtaining information from their local agents before completing travel plans, George Kelly, Vice-President of the Pullman Company, said that troop travel is at an all time high and is still increasing.

"Meantime," Mr. Kelly continued, "civilian passenger traffic is now running 25 to 30 per cent ahead of 1941. Nearly 2,500,000 troops have been transported in Pullman cars since the first of the year and May troop movements in sleeping cars were 13 per cent above the average of the four preceding months. The total for May was 525,000 troops, a new all-time high.

"Local railroad passenger agents have up-to-date information on the current volume of passenger traffic. There may be certain days of the week when travel from the vacationer's home to his destination is lighter than on other days. The agent will be able to advise of this and thus the traveler will be saved inconvenience," Mr. Kelly concluded.

Speeding Streamliners

"How fast do you suppose we are going?" This question is asked repeatedly by passengers on these new, flying streamliners. Some of these fast trains have installed speedometers in their observation cars much to the delight of the passengers. For example, the North Western's "400" has one in its lounge car as has the new Panama Limited of the Illinois Central. As to the latter, when it reaches the outer Chicago suburbs and the speedometer in the paneling begins to climb, guests question its accuracy, so smooth and vibrationless is the movement of the streamliner. Excessively high speeds are avoided. The Panama Limited makes the Chicago-New Orleans run in 18 hours.

Old Dobbin Is Back

Faced with the possibility that motor trucks may not be available within the near future, the Pennsylvania Railroad has begun to use some horse-drawn vehicles in local cartage service in the Philadelphia area. As more horses become available the number of these vehicles will be increased. So if you ship or receive merchandise freight, don't be surprised to see a Pennsylvania Railroad horse and cart or mule and cart back up to your door one of these days. Railroad officials explain that it is all a part of plans and preparations to maintain essential transport service in the face of possible restrictions on motor truck operation due to rubber and other shortages. The substitution of horse-drawn for motor vehicles is being studied throughout the railroad, officials stated, to determine what adjustments and changes would be necessary to adapt the local handling of this freight to horse-drawn transport.

Rolling "Coffee Shops"

Stripped of fancy frills and designed for the quick serving of appetizing meals to busy people engaged in the United Nations' war efforts, the Canadian National Railways are placing in service on trains as needed, "cafe" or "coffee shop" cars. Entirely different from standard type dining cars, the rolling "coffee shops" are evolved in the streamline manner to expedite service and provide for a greater number of patrons. Kitchen and pantry are in the center of the floor space with two dining compartments, each accommodating 20, on each side of the kitchen. Comfortable settees placed along the walls replace chairs. The interior finish is in light colors, windows being equipped with blinds and shades and floors covered in two-colored linoleum.

Train Puffs

More than 90 per cent of Illinois Central's 37,000 employees have enrolled in the purchase of bonds on the payroll plan . . . The Union Pacific Railroad has changed the name of its "Mikado" type locomotives to "MacArthur's" . . . Pullman cars are host to about 40,000 travelers each night, and nearly 8,500,000 separate pieces of linen are kept for sleeping car and dining services . . . Some 865,000 tons of ballast will be required on the Canadian National Railways during 1942.

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Servicemen's Right to Vote In Fall Sought

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The House rules committee was asked today to decide quickly on a bill giving eligible soldiers and sailors a chance to vote for Congressmen in the November elections.

Representative Robert L. Ramsay (D), of West Virginia, the bill's sponsor, urged the committee to send the measure to the House floor ahead of the war tax bill, which will come up for debate Thursday. Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, had warned that opposition of "some committee members" might keep the measure locked in the rules room.

The bill would provide absentee voting privileges for all fighting men stationed within the continental United States. Balloting would be administered by secretaries of the States in which the men are located. They would be given 21 days in which to return their ballots.

Some committee opposition appeared to have developed over the fact that many States already have approved franchises for their fighting men, and the members feared the measure would complicate voting procedure and impair States' rights. Mr. Ramsay insisted, however, that his bill "would supplement, rather than supersede" such existing State laws.

"At the same time, it would give men from the States which have no absentee balloting provision, or whose laws are too complicated for operation, a chance to vote on Federal offices at least," he said. "Actually, New York is the only State which has adequate legislation for full voting privileges for the fighting men. And if the New Yorkers prefer to vote for Congressmen on their State ballot rather than on the Federal one, there is nothing in the bill to prevent it."

Mr. Ramsay said he believed the House would approve the bill once it came to a vote. He asked the rules committee to limit floor debate to two hours, with Democrats and Republicans dividing the time.

There was little chance for soldiers and sailors overseas to vote, Mr. Ramsay said, because the Army would have to handle such balloting in the absence of any State or Federal authorities—and the Army has enough to do without fooling around with an election."

Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama, urged speedy action on the bill on the grounds that it soon would be too late for this fall's elections.

Americans Missing In Desert Service

CAIRO, July 14 (AP)—Seven ambulance drivers of the American Field Service are missing as a result of operations in the present desert campaign, the organization announced yesterday.

They are Stanley B. Kulak of Salem, Mass.; Alexander McElwain of Boston; Alan Stuyvesant of New York; Peter Glenn of Clarksdale, Miss.; William W. Mitchell of San Francisco; Mortimer W. Belshaw of Martinez, Calif.; and Lawrence Sanders of Corinth, Miss.

More Color in the Autumn Garden

With a little thoughtful planning, it is possible to have a greater variety of bloom in the autumn garden. Of course, hardy chrysanthemums and fall asters can always be depended upon right up to and into November; but let us consider some less well known plants, both perennials and shrubs.

Suppose we start with the latter. While it is classified as a shrub, Caryopteris incana—sometimes called blue spirea—kills back to the ground in winter and is treated as a perennial, new shoots appearing from the roots each spring. This shrub varies in height from two to five feet, and its blue, pink, or white blossoms appear in September and October. In cold climates it should have a winter mulch. Then there is a native shrub which deserves a place in every list of late bloomers. I refer to the witch hazel, "that daring, gay little tree that dons its fragile finery in the face of winter." Since the threadlike blossoms are small, planting should be in masses to be most effective; then the November garden will be permeated with exquisite fragrance.

Continuing with shrubs, the claims of the arbutus bush as a fall bloomer should not be overlooked. This is half evergreen and grows to a height of about five feet. It prefers a sunny, protected spot and well-drained soil. North of Boston it is not reliably hardy and should be given winter protection. This shrub may be used in foundation planting or in the border. Its pinkish-white flowers are produced continuously from June to November.

Now for the perennials. For a late-blooming edging plant, try Plumbago larpentae. It grows to six or eight inches only and has deep blue flowers. Plant it with something that blooms earlier.

Plumbago will blossom all through September and October—later if the weather is mild. The graceful, swaying blossoms of the Anemone japonica — Japanese windflower—should be seen in every fall garden, for it contributes both color and charm. The plant grows to medium height and bears pink, white, and rose flowers. If given plenty of water during dry spells, it will bloom generously right up to November. One of the most satisfactory varieties is "September Charm," rose-pink in color. Anemones require light winter protection except in the far South.

For late color near the front of the border, plant eupatorium, variously called hardy ageratum and mistflower. It grows from 12 to 18 inches high, prefers partial shade, and bears blue, also white, flowers. The foliage is clean-looking and attractive, and the flowers, produced continuously from August through October, are excellent for cutting. It might be well to mark its place in the border after it goes in the fall, since it is slow to appear in the spring and might otherwise be disturbed during spring-gardening operations. Too much cannot be said in favor of the gay gaillardia (perennial variety) as a colorful fall bloomer, in flower continuously from June into November. It will withstand drought better than most plants, but it does ask for full sun. Two of the best varieties are "Ruby," a ruby red, and "Sun God," a soft yellow. The average height of this plant is about 24 inches.

Another good fall bloomer for near the front of the border is geum. This reaches a height of about two feet, needs plenty of humus, and will grow either in sun or light shade. For best effect, the plants should be massed. An excellent variety is "Fire Opal," red-orange in color.

Quick-growing annuals, planted in early July, will help to keep up the fall procession, especially if placed in the shelter of shrubs and late-blooming plants, such as the chrysanthemum. Some satisfactory kinds for this purpose are balsam, bachelor's button, candytuft and wallflower. Of course, colchium or autumn crocus will be "among those present" in your autumn garden. The queer-looking bulbs should be set in August five inches deep and six inches apart. There are several species in a color range all the way from white through pinkish-lavender to purple. The showy flowers will appear in September and continue into October.

These suggestions should be helpful in relieving the strain usually borne by chrysanthemums and asters in keeping the autumn garden fires burning, as well as lending greater variety of color and texture at a time when there is a dearth of such. One word of caution, however: All material blooming in late fall should be moved only in the spring.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Food Trade and Consumers Warned of War Sacrifices

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Calitornia

A prophet whose predictions indicate the gradual eclipse of the can opener as a symbol of American home economics, who talks freely of a five-year war plan in Washington, and who believes that the food industry should give up all thought of profit this year as its contribution to the war effort.

This is Gerrit Vander Hooning, dynamic chief consultant of the food branch of the War Production Board, a past President of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, who has addressed assemblages of persons engaged in the food industry on the Pacific Coast in recent days. Accompanying him on the platform, and augmenting his remarks, has been Charles S. Smith, chief priority specialist for the food branch.

Food growers, processors, and consumers—and that means everyone—in California have some tough new subjects on which to exercise their ingenuity, self-sacrifice, and their patriotism. In simplest terms, war's obligations in variety and number are approaching the threshold of every home.

These War Production Board chieftains in the food and priorities branches have brought the message from headquarters in Washington that all Americans are going to have increasing compulsory opportunities to contribute of their most cherished food habits, desires, and personal indulgences to the war effort.

Duty Imposed on All

The message has been put directly to many hundreds of members of this State's $1,000,000,000 food industry, and especially to food retailers, as middlemen between processor and consumer. An obligation to help conserve the nation's food resources and to thwart hoarding is placed upon retailers and consumers alike by the War Production Board.

Mr. Vander Hooning put the problems as he sees them before California food processors and distributors in their own trade language, in plain, understandable terms. He sees the question of food production and distribution and the consumers' attitude on the subject as inextricably interwoven with the questions of war and victory.

The War Production Board has ordered 1,000,000 tons of sugar set aside for production of alcohol to be used in munitions manufacture. Don't be deluded by gossip stories that there is more sugar than anyone knows what to do with. The manufacture of one 16-inch shell for the Navy requires the equivalent of 2,730 pounds of sugar, in terms of alcohol. All this from Mr. Vander Hooning.

Findings and Predictions

Some others of his findings and predictions:

The War Production Board is working on a five-year war plan. It believes the enemy is stronger than he was six months ago. Mr. Vander Hooning's own opinion is that if the Japanese are able to gain a foothold in Alaska their first objective will be the bombing of Detroit. The Army Air Force in the Middle West is being armed to the teeth, he says.

Fats and oils are approaching the stage of necessary restrictions, with coconut oil being "frozen" for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Butter may go on the rationing list as fats and oils are diverted more and more into the war endeavor.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, expects from 15 to 17 commodities to be on the rationing list by the end of this year. First will come imported items.

There is no shortage of meats in sight, and probably no shortage will develop for at least a year to come. The WPB food branch exects to see meat prices go lower this fall as increased livestock production makes itself felt on the markets. Production of hogs is estimated as increased by nearly 30 per cent.

Dehydration Stressed

California produces commercially more than 200 agricultural products. The State's canned and preserved foods in 1941 had a value of $223,000,000; its dried fruits and vegetables a similarly huge valuation; not to mention its fresh fruits and vegetables, grains, fish, and livestock.

As American forces go farther and farther afield, the WPB men believe, more and more of the water-existing in foods in their natural, fresh state will be removed, and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and even dried milk and eggs will go into the food ration of the armed forces. Also, for the same reasons of compactness and lighter weight, the civilian population will learn about foods in new forms.

The need to conserve tin is another prime factor which will reduce or even eventually eliminate from the nation's food shelves such processed items as canned pork and beans, canned spaghetti, or canned potatoes, fresh canned prunes, apricots, and other fruits which can be dried. The WPB does not propose any reduction of the primary canned vegetables such as peas, tomatoes, corn, and green beans.

The former chief of the wholesale grocers told his California colleagues that he does not believe there will be any profits in the food business this year. "And I don't believe there should be any," he added. "The industry should consider this its contribution to the war effort."

The WPB delegation served warning on the entire food industry that it has a most necessary, most exacting duty to perform. "Yankee ingenuity will figure out the right way to do that job," said Mr. Vander Hooning. And his "Yankee" was all-inclusive, meaning "American."

Scanning Electron Microscope 'Sees' Metals' Texture Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14—A scanning electron microscope which is able to "see" the graining or texture of opaque objects—especially metals — in much greater detail than hitherto possible, has been perfected by engineers of the RCA Laboratories, it was announced by Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Associate Director, in a paper read at the Institute of Radio Engineers convention here.

The paper was jointly prepared by Dr. Zworykin, Dr. James Hillier and Richard L. Snyder of the RCA Laboratories, who contributed to the development of the instrument.

Dr. Zworykin cautioned his engineering audience that while it is not possible to judge the full range of utility made possible by the scanning microscope, he pointed out that it has a use of far-reaching significance in the field of metallurgy.

The scanning electron microscope, the paper explained, employed a combination of principles and devices utilized in television, the electron microscope and radio facsimile.

"Think how stupendous the undertaking would be," Dr. Zworykin said, "if someone were to conceive an electron scanning microscope and then set out to research for it without having the knowledge at his fingertips which we have of television and electron microscopes, as well as the art of radiophoto or facsimile. It would be an endless task."

Dr. Zworykin pointed out that the conventional electron microscope is primarily suited for the study of "transparent" objects, specimens less than a micron in thickness; while the scanning microscope has as its special province the investigation of the surface of objects, which are opaque to electrons. Roughly, the two types of electron microscopes correspond in application to the light microscopes used in biological and metallurgical work, but the electron instruments "see" much greater detail.

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The Home Forum

Time-table Revery

As I was leaving the travel bureau, it was the billy-goat within the life-saver that caused me to stop before the time-table rack. I knew that goat well. Almost thirty years ago, a boy of sixteen, I had worked the first of three summers for the Great Northern Railway. Time and time again I had ridden the long, heavy, goat-decorated trains through the plains of Minnesota, North Dakota, and eastern Montana to the mountain country of the Great Divide. Day after day, I had stood on the right of way of what the people of the Northwest called "Jim Hill's railroad" and watched that goat ride by on the sides of thousands of cars. I picked up a time-table. I'll have a look at it tonight, I said to myself.

* * *

In my day, Number Three left St. Paul at 10:45 every evening for the West. It reached Breckenridge, Minnesota, early in the morning, as I had good reason to know. One summer I spent two months at Breckenridge on maintenance, and every Wednesday morning I caught Number Three for a division trip. I can still hear the alarm clock that went off every Wednesday morning in my lodging and taste the breakfast I sometimes had time for in the Busy Bee. It's odd what one remembers for thirty years.

It was only a five-minute run from Breckenridge, Minnesota, to Wahpeton, North Dakota; but, in the course of that five minutes, you crossed the Red River of the North, an appropriately proud name for the river which dares to flow north between two great south-flowing rivers, the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi. For over a hundred miles, Number Three ran almost due north up the Red River Valley, through Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

* * *

At Grand Forks, the line turned west to Lakota. One summer I was a member of a party which stayed there several weeks. I remember a young man of Lakota who wanted to write popular songs. A group of us, he included, went up to Devil's Lake for the Fourth of July, and he played "Off With the Old Love, On With the New" on the grand piano in the second-floor parlor of the hotel. What wonderful places those hotel parlors were! We took a narrow-gauge railway to Chautauqua, a resort on the lake. We went swimming and the salty water was buoyant, frothing into suds when you beat it. The thermometer stood at 100 in the shade, and every man was in suspendered shirtsleeves, mopping his neck with a handkerchief.

* * *

Most of the country traversed by the Great Northern Railway was pretty wild in those days. It lay north of both of the two main avenues of early settlement: the Missouri River and the great trails which went out the Valley of the Platte. From Devil's Lake to Minot, one rode for over a hundred miles through flat prairie broken by small grain-elevatored towns. The grain elevator was salient on the landscape, the sign and symbol of a land of big wheat farms.

The country got more interesting with every turn of the wheel westward. At Williston, North Dakota, we hit the Wild Mizzourye and history. Memories thicken at Williston. I was there many times. After a summer at Grassrange, twenty-five miles from a railroad, the brass-cuspidored lobby of the hotel in Williston looked to me like the Waldorf.

* * *

A few miles west of Williston, the Yellowstone, the largest tributary of the Missouri, entered what the Indians called "the Smoky Water." I remember well the open valleys and meadows of the Yellowstone country, the greater interest the waters of the Yellowstone and the Missouri here gave the landscape. Williston, in those days, was the jumping-off place for a branch line which ran up the Yellowstone to a little place called Sidney and then turned west.

One summer I spent a month at Lambert, when it was a railhead town on this Yellowstone branch line. A railhead town was the last town on a new line, an entrepôt for the supplies to build the railroad farther on. In the gallery of American *genre* paintings, it deserves a place with the cow town, the mining town, the river town, and the canal town. Lambert was a new town: so new that the paint wasn't dry on its buildings. Oranges were as scarce as pennies, the smallest coin in circulation being the nickel. Day after day we ate hamburg steak and pie, sitting on stools before a counter.

* * *

Some day I hope again to ride the Great Northern from St. Paul to the Rockies. I'd like to see what the then railhead town of Lambert is like today. I wonder does the Great Northern still run tourist sleepers with cookstoves at one end, at which the Swedish and Norwegian farmers' wives used to prepare their meals. I wonder what's become of Mondak, Montana, a Wild West town in my day. It's not on the map or in the station index. I know that the long silk trains, which used to run from Seattle to Chicago in express time, each one carrying millions of dollars' worth of silk, are no more. Many's the time I've pulled a gas speeder off the track at the approach of one of those cannon balls. I'm sure the wind, she blows and blows, and then she blows some more, as she used to. And, of course, the Big Muddy still runs down the great spiral stairway of its valley, from the Shining Mountains to the Mississippi. Without realizing it at the time, I was privileged to see the end of the frontier in the Upper Missouri country.

HORACE REYNOLDS

South Downs

After summer rains that drench
These rolling rising hills,
I walk along the winding roads
That run across grassy pastures
Through glades of knotted oak
By hamlets bedded in the living green
And over brooks lined often enough
With the crisp, dark watercress.

EDMUND SCOTT

Reflections in the Water

Walk with me
Out of moonlight to the shadow
Of a tree,
Dim and cool.

There's a star in the branches
And a wind in the grass
And a rose drops its petals
to the walk
As we pass
In the shadow of the tree.

There's a rose in the dark
That I smell and cannot see
And a star in the branches
Like a rose in the tree
And a star in the pool
And a star in the pool!

ELIZABETH WATTS HENLEY

By Courtesy of the Marie Sterner Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FRUIT AND FLOWERS": *A Painting by E. Barnard Lintott*

THIS FRESH CANVAS by the contemporary British artist, E. Barnard Lintott, has both vigor and delicacy. The painter has been able to maintain a subtle balance between delicate forms and colors and a striking design. The flowers and fruit are defined with consummate craftsmanship, while contrasting textures and surfaces are adroitly emphasized. Unusually effective is Lintott's arrangement of the different shapes in a pattern suggesting depth and space. Although the brush strokes are broad and direct, there is a refinement and an elegance of finish. The painting as a whole is characterized by an unobtrusive charm and intimacy.

Lintott's reputation rests in large measure on such subtle and decorative designs as this. He is also known for his portraits and for his paintings of the ballet. During World War I, Lintott was attached to the British Embassy in Russia, where he first became interested in the ballet. He received his artistic training in Paris and London. With Augustus John, Orpen, and Sickert, Lintott was associated with the advanced group of English painters. For the past twelve years, he has lived in the United States, of which he is now a citizen. His paintings are owned by museums in America, Europe, and Australia, and by many private collectors. This painting will be included in an important retrospective exhibition of his work from July 14 to August 9, at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

I Loved the Harvest in Siam

OUR CROPS had seldom failed. She [the Mother Earth] made the rains fall seasonally, the sun shine daily. Insects did not bother the leaves, mice and crabs did not bother the roots. Only the flocks of sparrows occasionally swooped down to rob the ripening grains. In the afternoon, after school, we children helped the farmers chase the sparrows. We climbed upon the elevated seat made of bamboo strips, supported by a single pole ten or twelve feet high. We took with us a bunch of long grass stems and a huge cake of sticky clay. I stuck a handful of soft clay on one end of the grass, then held the other end and whirled it about my head a few turns before I let go of it at the sparrows. By experience, I became skilful in throwing clay at the birds. The farmers appreciated the children's help. In the meantime they began their campaign of mobilizing volunteer workers to harvest the crops. If they delayed, they would lose much of the grain to the sparrows. Harvesting must be done both day and night. First of all the farmers got together and by drawing lots decided on what days to harvest various farms. The lucky farmer who picked the first number got the chance to have his farm harvested first. Since rice was the most important product of our country, farming was considered the most honorable and noble occupation any man might find. Father sent all the servants and maids to help the farmers during these days. Even the policemen got leaves of absence from the Governor, and made themselves useful on this occasion.

I loved the harvest moon, because the monsoon wind always kept the sky clear. I loved also the rhythmic harvest tunes which the farmers hummed while they worked.—From "My Boyhood in Siam," by KUMUT CHANDRUANG. (New York: John Day.)

Pastures of Daisies

Long in the hollow, the pasture
holds an unmelting snowdrift of daisies
that reach up into the sun:
they are small globes of light that shine.

D. S.

Challenging Materialism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE APPEARS to be no phase of human life which today is not disrupted or threatened with change. Materialism's cry of old, "Let us alone; what have we to do with thee?" seems to surge up on every side. It questions (Mark 1:24), "Art thou come to destroy us?" This reluctance to awaken to new ideas and go forward to a new unfoldment is inherent in the human mind which seeks comfort in inertia and habit. But the divine power is impelling an awakening to a new and more spiritual viewpoint.

Is this a new problem? Has not this same apathy confronted every advance towards better world conditions? Jesus was faced with it, and his challenge brought a struggle unsurpassed in depth and unmatched in value to the world. That struggle still continues. Paul said (Galatians 5:17), "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other."

Christian Science reveals the meaning of this struggle and instructs its adherents in the rules by which the nature of Spirit, divine Mind, is understood and expressed in daily life. False or mistaken habits of thought and living are broken. New views of Life as God are unfolded. Adverse circumstances are examined for possible opportunities to develop self-discipline and self-control. Trying experiences are turned into advancing footsteps Spiritward.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was impelled through spiritual awakening to challenge the material theories universally accepted. Her acceptance, in their entirety, of the teachings of the master Christian, enabled her to follow wherever those teachings took her, regardless of personal opposition. She wrote to The Mother Church in her Message for 1900 (p. 10): "Conflict and persecution are the truest signs that can be given of the greatness of a cause or of an individual, provided this warfare is honest and a world-imposed struggle. Such conflict never ends till unconquerable right is begun anew, and hath gained fresh energy and final victory."

No one should picture today's world problem as being confined to the economic and political spheres. It touches the very heart of our concept of being. Our privilege of self-development and final victory over the flesh is threatened. Christianity is openly declared by paganism to be out of date and headed for the discard. God's oneness and supremacy are challenged by materiality. Evil's boastful threat of enthroning itself and of dictating the actions of all men frightens the thought not spiritually enlightened.

But above these rumblings comes the clear word of Scripture (Malachi 3:11), "I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, . . . saith the Lord of hosts." And the Master's words to his followers who faithfully live his precepts are (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

These divine challenges to materialism spur the Christian on to spiritual attainment, founded on the proof of Spirit's supremacy, which is recorded throughout the Bible.

As of old, mortals are today skeptical of spiritual healing of physical disease. Material theories pertaining to health have been universally accepted for so many centuries that any unmaterial mode of producing and preserving health is called presumptuous. Yet Jesus, who admittedly healed by spiritual means all manner of disease, said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." The sinner today is reformed by enlightened prayer, even as he was in the early Christian centuries. Yet it is commonly feared that disease may be beyond the reach of divine power. This belief must be changed. Indeed, it is being changed through righteous prayer in Christian Science. The sick, considered helpless because thought beyond the reach of material modes of healing, are healed. Sinners who become receptive to Truth are reformed and restored to useful lives by wholly spiritual means. The sorrowing are comforted and the poverty-stricken are released.

These Christianly scientific attainments must be achieved within the individual consciousness. One contributes to the reign of universal peace in the degree that he spiritualizes and Christianizes his own individual life. He must allow the things of Spirit to gain ascendancy over the material desires in his own thinking. He must learn to know himself in his true and spiritual nature. Christian Science enables each individual successfully to challenge the false habits which have bound thought to selfish and material standards. This challenge, triumphantly carried out in day-by-day living, will lessen the hold of material thinking on the world. Thus world conditions will be improved and the universal reign of Spirit brought nearer mankind's realization.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Singers Will Follow

THE ENVIOUS will have it that the rise of America is due simply to the prodigality of natural resources with which she is endowed. But coal, iron, and copper are dead things. Changing them to warmth and power, into machinery, railroads, houses, automobiles, ships; that is, making of them a spiritual force which expresses itself in terms of schools, theaters, libraries, and so on, demands an inspired organizing ability. There must be a pouring-forth of creative strength that comes from both head and heart. Human beings must stand ready to hew from these natural resources the wonderful shapes and forms of civilized life. . . .

America has done things worthy to be celebrated by a great poet. The tilling of the wilderness, the taming of a continent stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the . . . drawing-up of the constitution, the stamping-out of a disgraceful institution like slavery, are perhaps worthier motives for song than the carrying-off of the beautiful Helen and the consequent outbreak of the Trojan war.

Heroic work has been done in America, and singers will follow.—From "America, We Need You," by E. MULLER-STURMHEIM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Le Matérialisme mis au Défi

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL SEMBLE qu'aujourd'hui les diverses phases de la vie humaine sont soit disloquées soit menacées de changement. De toutes parts se fait entendre cette protestation du matérialisme: "Qu'y a-t-il entre nous et toi?" Il s'écrie (Marc 1:24): "Tu es venu pour nous perdre"! L'esprit humain, qui cherche le confort dans l'inertie et les anciennes habitudes, répugne à s'éveiller pour saisir des idées nouvelles; il n'aime pas avancer, accueillir des perspectives inaccoutumées. Mais le pouvoir divin nous oblige à nous réveiller pour adopter des points de vue nouveaux et plus spirituels.

Est-ce là un problème récent? La même apathie n'est-elle point apparue chaque fois qu'on voulait améliorer les conditions existantes? Jésus rencontra ces obstacles, et son attitude provoqua une lutte sans égale, dont la valeur pour le monde n'a jamais été surpassée. Cette lutte se poursuit à l'heure actuelle. Paul disait (Galates 5:17): "La chair a des désirs contraires à ceux de l'Esprit, et l'Esprit en a de contraires à ceux de la chair; ils sont opposés entre eux."

La Science Chrétienne révèle le sens de ce conflit; elle enseigne à ses adhérents les règles qui permettent de comprendre et d'exprimer dans la vie journalière la nature de l'Esprit, de l'Entendement divin. Les fausses habitudes mentales, les coutumes erronées perdent leur emprise. La Vie en tant que Dieu apparaît sous un jour nouveau. Les circonstances adverses deviennent des occasions de développer le calme, la maîtrise sur soi-même. On met à profit les épreuves pénibles, et l'on se tourne davantage vers l'Esprit.

Parce qu'elle était spirituellement réveillée, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, ne put éviter de mettre au défi les théories matérielles universellement admises. Elle accepta sans réserve les leçons du Chrétien par excellence; aussi put-elle suivre ses traces, malgré l'opposition que lui suscitait le sens personnel. Dans son *Message for 1900*, elle écrivait à L'Église Mère (p. 10): "Les conflits, les persécutions, voilà les signes les plus certains de la grandeur d'une cause ou d'un individu, à condition que cette guerre soit imposée par le monde et qu'on soutienne loyalement le combat. Celui-ci ne cesse que lorsque le droit invincible est remis en honneur, ayant acquis une énergie nouvelle qui lui assure la victoire finale."

Personne ne devrait se représenter le problème actuel du monde comme étant limité aux domaines économique et politique. Il touche dans son essence même à notre concept de l'être. L'erreur menace notre droit au développement intellectuel et à la victoire finale sur la chair. Le paganisme déclare avec effronterie que le christianisme a fait son temps et qu'il faut le mettre au rebut. Les croyances matérielles sont un défi à l'unicité de Dieu, à Sa suprématie. Le mal se vante de régner en maître, de dicter à tous les hommes ce qu'ils doivent faire; et ces menaces effraient la conscience où manquent les lumières spirituelles.

Mais ces roulements de tonnerre sont dominés par le message positif de l'Écriture, qui nous donne cette assurance (Malachie 3:11): "Je détournerai de vous le fléau dévastateur,... a dit l'Éternel des armées." Nous avons aussi cette promesse du Maître faite à ses disciples — à tous ceux qui marcheraient sur ses traces et vivraient ses préceptes en toute fidélité (Luc 10:19): "Voici, je vous donne le pouvoir de marcher sur les serpents, sur les scorpions et sur toutes les forces de l'ennemi; et rien ne pourra vous nuire."

Divinement inspirés, ces défis au matérialisme stimulent le chrétien, qui s'efforce alors d'arriver aux réalisations spirituelles en s'appuyant sur le fait que l'Esprit est suprême, comme la Bible le déclare à maintes reprises, avec preuves à l'appui.

Aujourd'hui comme autrefois, les mortels sont plus ou moins incrédules en ce qui concerne la guérison spirituelle des maux physiques. Dans ce domaine, les théories matérielles ont été pendant de longs siècles universellement acceptées; aussi beaucoup croient-ils qu'il est présomptueux de vouloir produire ou conserver la santé par des méthodes qui ne soient pas matérielles. Pourtant il est certain que Jésus guérissait par des moyens spirituels, et qu'il déclara (Jean 14:12): "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais." Aujourd'hui la prière inspirée réforme les pécheurs, comme ce fut le cas dans les premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne. Pourquoi donc les humains craindraient-ils que la maladie ne dépasse la portée du pouvoir divin? Cette croyance doit changer. Le fait est qu'à notre époque, ce changement s'accomplit grâce à la vraie prière en Science Chrétienne. Bien des malades sont guéris alors qu'on les jugeait incurables parce que dans leur cas les méthodes matérielles s'avéraient impuissantes. Par des moyens exclusivement spirituels, les pécheurs qui se montrent réceptifs à la Vérité sont réformés et fournissent une carrière utile. Les affligés trouvent le réconfort et ceux que tourmentait la gêne sont délivrés.

Ces réalisations chrétiennement scientifiques s'accomplissent tout d'abord dans la conscience individuelle. Pour autant qu'il spiritualise et christianise sa propre existence, le disciple contribue au règne de la paix universelle. Il faut que dans son penser les choses de l'Esprit l'emportent sur les désirs matériels. Il doit apprendre à se connaître lui-même selon sa vraie nature spirituelle. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, tout homme peut récuser les fausses habitudes qui maintenaient sa pensée dans les étroites limites de l'égoïsme et du matérialisme. Cette libération, manifestée victorieusement dans la vie journalière, diminuera l'emprise du penser matériel sur l'ensemble des hommes. La situation du monde s'améliorera d'autant, et l'on verra poindre le règne universel de l'Esprit.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Drytide Rising in America ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

It is a very uncomfortable position to be up against an opponent who won't admit defeat and who won't stop attacking. The Germans learned this after the fall of France. By all their calculations the British were beaten and should have given up the fight. Instead, the British set their teeth in a fight for final victory.

Some persons believe the American antiprohibition forces are in much the same position as the Germans. They thought that the concept of prohibition had been defeated once and for all with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1933. They now have discovered they were wrong. They even admit it.

Writing in the April-June issue of Repeal Review, Struthers Burt, an American author, warns antiprohibitionists that "unless you live in the South, as I do for part of the year, it is difficult to realize fully the growing danger of the resurgence of prohibition, and I mean national prohibition and not State prohibition."

Mr. Burt's mistake here was implying that the question of outlawing liquor was confined largely to the South. It is true that this part of the country always has shown strongest support for prohibition, but by Repeal Review's own figures the movement is growing throughout the rest of the country as well.

Fighting Liquor at Polls

Although Mr. Burt and Repeal Associates, Inc., seem to view the prospect of an end to legalized liquor sales as something to be warded off at all cost, there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who do not. And they have proved it by voting for liquor's demise at the polls. In fact, a growing percentage of the American people is giving practical voice to their conviction that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment did not end the evils which alcohol breeds.

One doesn't have to go to the prohibition groups to discover the trend toward some new ban on John Barleycorn. Repeal Review shows it in its review of local options held during 1941. This tabulation shows that of the 158 local options which resulted in changing a territory from wet to dry or vice versa in 1941, 131 ended in victory for the dry forces and only 27 in victory for the wets.

The figures as to the actual number of persons affected by these changeovers is even more significant. During 1941, a total of 133,133 persons lived in territory that changed its status from dry to wet, whereas 388,404 lived in territory that became dry, this being a net dry gain of 255,271.

These facts are all the more revealing when it is remembered that several States, known to have a strong if not dominant prohibition tendency, do not have any provision for local option.

23,000,000 in Dry Areas

Although there are only three States, Kansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, which retain statewide prohibition, more than 23,000,000 Americans, or 17.5 per cent of the population, live in legally dry areas. And this, despite the fact, as noted above, that nine States and the District of Columbia do not permit their citizens to vote on the question.

Four States with legalized sales have more than half of their population living in legally dry areas, North Carolina leading with 71.9 per cent. It is thus apparent that at least four more States might well join the totally dry class if state-wide referendums were held. In addition, still another, South Carolina, also would go dry if the State Legislature reflected popular will. According to Mr. Burt, it is "by the merest chance South Carolina is still outside the prohibition column." He might have gone farther and explained that the people of that State recently voted against liquor but are balked by the Legislature's refusal to find other sources of revenue to make up for the loss of liquor taxes.

Antialcoholists have shown particular interest in the 1941 balloting held in Illinois and Ohio, both of them in the pivotal Middle Western section of the country. In the combined results of the two States, only three units changed from dry to wet whereas 91 units became legally dry. This meant that 95,266 more persons were living in dry territory in Illinois and Ohio at the end of 1941 than at the beginning.

In some ways, however, the most telling statement in this issue of Repeal Review is that in which it is admitted that "the net decline in apparent consumption of distilled spirits in the year ending June 30, 1941, . . . reflects primarily the effect of the 75-cent tax increase on sales." In other words, those who always have maintained that moderation, not prohibition, would reduce the ravages of alcohol now admit that any drop in drinking is due to the compulsion of higher taxes. Compulsion, it would seem, has its uses.

The Country Speaks: Cleveland

Ohio City Knows How Much a Bomber Costs ..... *By Omar Ranney*

Cleveland knows how much one of those giant four-motored bombers cost. It found out by raising the money to buy one, raising it in war production plants and school classrooms and in little Buy-a-Bomber-for-MacArthur banks that were scattered all over the city. Obtaining the funds for the bomber took three months, and long months they were, too, for the Back MacArthur Club that conducted the drive. But, penny by penny, nickel by nickel, dollar by dollar, the money came in, and now there is an Army flying fortress called "Spirit of Cleveland," and who knows but what even now it may be flying with hundreds of other bombers out over enemy territory to achieve some military objective?

Buying that one bomber was a big undertaking. Having raised the money—$317,084.56, to be exact—there are thousands of Clevelanders to whom the idea of great air armadas of 1,000 or more planes flying over Nazi factories and shipyards now has greater meaning. Just to purchase one bomber, which may have only a few hours of combat life, they had to organize a campaign that eventually reached out over several counties in Northern Ohio and, before the final goal was reached, received contributions from more than half a million individuals.

Drive Began Modestly

All for one bomber. But $315,084.56 is a lot of money, and to those who contributed to the fund the "Spirit of Cleveland" plane is much more than just one airplane; it is a symbol. When the campaign was started March 23, it was conceived as an expression of Cleveland's response to General MacArthur's stirring words when, after flying to Australia from the Bataan Peninsula, he said: "I came through, and I will return. . . ."

Hugh Kane, acting editor of the Cleveland News, was the one who initiated the move to organize a Back MacArthur Club, and his newspaper saw the thing through. The campaign began very modestly. An Army sergeant, home on furlough, gave $2. The bomber seemed a long way off.

The first week was the hardest. It took that long to reach the first $1,000 mark. Then the News matched that amount, and the drive was really on. Store clerks, steel workers, clothing workers, school children, carpenters, office workers joined in. War workers took up collections in their plants. Employers in many cases matched what the employees in their shops gave. Some plants held "Back MacArthur" days, the workers giving their day's pay to the bomber fund.

Goal of 100 Per cent

On April 11, the Back MacArthur Club had $10,000. On April 18, it had $25,000. On April 25, it had $50,000. Tough business, buying bombers! It was a long, hard row. But when the fund reached the $100,000 level on May 6, the donations began to roll like snowballs. Union painters in three counties gave an entire day's pay. Lunch hour pep meetings were held in factories. Public and parochial schools held a "Back MacArthur Day."

On June 8, the fund passed the $200,000 mark.

Outlying municipalities joined in, staging suburban "Back MacArthur" campaigns. Nickels and dimes and quarters jingled in small tin containers placed around town in restaurants, drug stores, candy stores, delicatessens. Factory workers made posters, such as one that read: "This department has contributed 100 per cent to the MacArthur Bomber. Has Yours?"

To Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, the Cleveland "Back MacArthur Club" wrote out a check for $315,084.56, and delivered it to him in Washington on June 25, almost three months to the day since the campaign began. And now Cleveland knows, very well, how much a big, four-motored bomber costs—one bomber that will take its place with thousands more just like it to win the war.

To Change the Subject:

Men Could Be Comfortable If— ..... *By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick*

When I was a little boy, there came to the sedately quiet seaside town where we were staying a company of players who dramatized the story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. For some reason, they lacked a John Hancock at the last moment and requisitioned my uncle for the part. Always a man of dignity, how superb he appeared in black satin with white ruffles at the wrist. Then and there I vowed to wear knee breeches and ruffles myself some day, not knowing that my wish went precisely counter to a mounting male resolve to declare for independence from all sartorial furbelows.

It's truly remarkable, when you come to think of it, how far from the dress conventions of twenty years ago Mr. Average American has come. Even ten years ago, we looked at pictures of the Man of the Future, and although we modestly reassured ourselves that we belonged to the ages, we knew we should never let ourselves come to look like that! And here we are, in 1942, not a little resembling the artist's conception of the Man from Mars! We wear sports jackets to business, sit down to dinner in bright green shirts open at the neck, wear coats that have no lapels and trousers that have no cuffs. As the gram-marians do not say, who would have thunk it?

Secretly we are glad. But even though the inner man is pleased, we are still convention-bound without and half afraid to say how much we like this freedom.

Give any man just half a chance and he will try to escape the prison garb that convention has put on him by way of five thicknesses around the neck and suit materials woven, if not for the Arctic, at least for Labrador. But there's something hard to put your finger on that is forever conspiring against our liberation. I believe it's the timidity of the male—for we are timid creatures, startled deers, indeed. I wish the women would help us in the matter of attire. If they put themselves to it, they could have us liking to wear Roman togas in a year, so how much easier their task to persuade us that to be comfortable is au fait!

Just at the moment of our emergence, however, with the Government doing the ladies' part by making certain rather radical changes requisite, Patriotism is saying that we may have to return to the mustache and the beard. Let the horse and buggy come back if they must; mustaches and beards would complete the picture—and we would be plumb in the middle of the Gay Nineties! And the Gay Nineties can't win this war! I tell you, Patriotism is misinformed. Entreat her, ladies, before it is too late, to let us men go on shaving.

I plead from experience. I wore a mustache for somewhat less than a month recently. Very patriotic. One less swoop of my razor every day, which meant that in the course of a year I should have saved 365 swoops—two blades in all, methinks. But consider that in something less than a month I looked in 300 shop windows, glanced in the mirror 220 times, asked my wife on 67 occasions if she loved me still, and withstood a dozen insults from as many faithful friends. Finally, I concluded that if this was Liberty's war, I'd shave the thing off. I did, and I must admit the horizon was broader and easier to see at once.

Streamlining the male is, of course, a job for the centuries, so setbacks aren't important. But ladies, let it be known that you like us cuffless, tieless, gay—and even coatless. And while you're doing it, please say, "No mustaches for the duration!" After all, why camouflage an American?

'Fighting French' Rededicated to Expulsion of Nazis

British Join In Honoring Bastille Day

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—The Free French followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, hardened by two years of exile from their Nazi-stricken homeland, celebrated Bastille Day today under a new name, the "Fighting French," and rededicated themselves to the expulsion of the Germans from France and the restoration of "liberty, equality and fraternity."

The new official name of the de Gaulle movement, accepted by the British Foreign Office, is La France Combattante—Fighting France.

Britons turned out in cheering thousands, breaking police lines, to join the Fighting French in a spontaneous celebration which enthusiastically reaffirmed the common cause of the British and the de Gaullists.

The day's observances were capped with a colorful review at Wellington Barracks, where newly organized Fighting French Commandos, Alpine Chausseurs, French naval, air and women's auxiliary units saluted General de Gaulle.

American Delegation

While Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Commander for the European theater; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of U. S. naval forces in European waters, and Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, U. S. military representative to the Fighting French Committee, watched, General de Gaulle and Rear Admiral Philippe-Marie Auboyneau, his naval chief, pinned medals on 36 French war heroes.

For the third time, Frenchmen in Occupied France spent the national holiday in the grip of the German secret police and the German Army.

To check sabotage, not only in Northern France but in the conquered lands of Belgium and the Netherlands, the Germans were reported to have seized hostages.

A report from Stockholm based on Berlin dispatches said a large number of hostages had been seized in Belgium and Northern France.

The Dutch Radio announced hostages had been taken in Holland with the German warning that they "will suffer whenever sabotage is committed."

Germans on Alert

All celebration of Bastille Day in Occupied France was banned. Even the flying of flags and the wearing of emblems was prohibited by the Germans.

But Frenchmen, who could get near a radio last night, heard General de Gaulle in London saying that "France is making ready for the day when the entire nation will rise to drive out and punish the enemy."

The "Fighting French" leader called upon Frenchmen in Unoccupied France to fly the Tricolor and sing the National Anthem but did not encourage demonstrations in the occupied part of the country because of the dangers involved.

[President Roosevelt said in a message: "On this anniversary which has so deep a significance to every lover of democracy, I express the hope that the people of France may soon again enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality and fraternity."]

At many camps throughout Britain, French soldiers went grimly about the task of toughening themselves as members of Commando units for an assault on the German invader.

Wide World

La France attend le jour de la victoire

Awaiting the day of victory, France fights on, its tricolor a symbol of a glory to be regained and its people—tearful as were those who witnessed the first Bastille Day after the "fall"—looking to the United Nations for hope of deliverance. Below, the legions of an earlier era observe Bastille Day in parade along the Champs Elysées.

U. S. and Free French Relations Closer

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As high-ranking United States officers participate in the observance of Bastille Day, it may be said that the period of "unaffectionate" relations between America and the Free French is over.

Admiral Harold R. Stark and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Bolte are, it is true, named only for purposes of "consultation." Washington officially maintains its previous point of view—which considers Gen. Charles de Gaulle merely as the representative of French military resistance. But the logic of events may well prevail over diplomatic subtleties.

And the appointment envisages that time when American and Free French soldiers may fight together on French soil. For the assignment of the two American liaison officers can hardly be separated from the tasks which must be foreseen in the invasion by the United Nations of the European Continent.

As compared with the forces which will be involved in the United Nations' assault on the German occupation troops, the Free French Regular Army is not numerous. Its units, moreover, are widely scattered over the British Isles, the Free French colonies, Syria and Egypt. Yet, the Free French regiments which will fight side by side with their comrades of the other United Nations' forces are expected to be largely reinforced by the cadres of the "secret French army" which has been set up all over France.

Free French sources estimate that the number of active underground-fighters today reaches 50,000 and they believe that hundreds of thousands of other Frenchmen will take arms when the hour of final liberation has come. The members of the secret army will strengthen the regular Free French fighting forces and they will, at the same time, form guerrilla bands to attack the German rear. It is in this sense that one must understand a recent London radiocast to France stating that "every Frenchman when the time comes must be ready to handle the gun handed out to him" and that "the French are urged to be on shore to welcome the liberators."

Washington's recognition of the Free French movement, although still limited on military affairs, will considerably strengthen General de Gaulle's hold on the French people. Despite their overwhelming hatred against the German oppressors, there is still an important faction of the French population which thoroughly distrusts the British. Yet, there are few Frenchmen who are not convinced of the United States' friendship and good will toward the French people. Washington's decision, therefore, is likely to bolster United Nations' propaganda-front in France.

President on Bastille Day

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 14

President Roosevelt expressed the hope last night that "the people of France may soon again enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality and fraternity."

He issued a brief Bastille Day message at the request of Pour la Victoire, a French-language newspaper in New York. It said:

"On this anniversary which has so deep a significance to every lover of democracy, I express the hope that the people of France may soon again enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality and fraternity."

Bastille Day, anniversary of the storming of that celebrated prison during the French Revolution, is observed today.

Now the Vichy spokesmen will have more difficulty to argue that the Free French are paid by the British and that General de Gaulle is London's tool. Hesitating Frenchmen may find their way into the camp of resistance against the Nazis and against Vichy. General de Gaulle's recognition by the United States coming closely after the general's distinct pledge to a French democracy after the war will encourage many Frenchmen to believe that the United Nations are actually fighting for a new and brighter world.

While General de Gaulle in a telegram to Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed "his great satisfaction" with the establishment of a new liaison with Washington, the Laval Government in Vichy has been reluctant to express its opinion on the new move. A spokesman of the Vichy Government simply declared that the appointment of two United States officers as attachés to General de Gaulle would leave relations between Vichy and the United States unchanged. He placed particular stress on the phrase in the United States memorandum to General de Gaulle which stated that "the destiny and political organization of France must in the last analysis be determined by the free expression of the French people without coercion."

This emphasis sounds rather odd in the mouth of a Nazified spokesman of a regime which has deliberately and ruthlessly suppressed every expression of popular will and public opinion in France.

Yet, despite his apparent serenity, Pierre Laval will probably not be pleased by the development of Vichy's foreign relations.

There is still another point. The spectre of an invasion of the continent by United Nations' forces looms over Vichy. If the United Nations succeed in driving out the Germans from France, the Vichy regime is likely to break down almost immediately.

Leaflets Dropped on France

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—In leaflets dropped on France yesterday on the eve of Bastille Day, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the French people that Britain was celebrating France's Independence Day "in the hope and certainty that her liberation from the tyrannies of the present will be accomplished."

His message also was read on the BBC's French program tonight.

"On that day of liberation," Mr. Eden said, "we know that we and the people of France will again be brothers in arms.

"Meanwhile, the people of Britain pray for that day and prepare themselves for it as ardently as you do. For we know that the people of France and the peoples of Britain and her allies stand side by side with common purpose animated by a common ideal."

He addressed the French people "not only as friends but as allies," and told them that in the past two years "you have proved yourselves faithful allies by continuing the struggle against the common enemy.

"You have proved yourselves allies in adversity, in days which have been dark for us and darker still for you. . . .

"You have maintained unfaltering hostility towards the invader and you have refused to place any confidence in politicians whom the Germans have imposed upon you. You have proved better Frenchmen than they."

France Today: Only Hum Of 'Marseillaise'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 14 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain placed a wreath on Vichy's monument to her war heroes in a discreet, official observance of Bastille Day today as a few knots of spectators lined the sidewalks and hummed the Marseillaise.

The popular participation, however, did not go so far as hanging out flags, although most stores closed for the day.

Public ceremonies, such as the laying of the wreath here, were legal only in Unoccupied France and today there was even less official participation than last year.

At one corner, a delegation from Alsace-Lorraine, dressed in regional costumes, watched the proceedings. The guard of honor at the monument wore black armbands in memory of Marshal Franchet Desperey who passed on last week.

French RCAF Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The French-Canadian bomber squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force, forecast some time ago by C. G. Power, Minister of National Defense for Air, will soon be flying against the enemy, RCAF headquarters in London announces.

The unit, composed entirely of French-Canadian personnel, will be commanded by Squadron Leader J. W. Saint-Pierre of St. Eustache-sur-le-lac, near Montreal. Together with his flight commanders, the new commanding officer has been gaining valuable operational experience with another RCAF squadron by flying with them on recent raids. They took part in the first 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne.

The flight commanders are Flight Lieuts. George Roy and Logan Savard, both of Montreal. Air crew and ground personnel are being posted to the new unit, which will soon begin the last stages of training which will prepare for operations.

Hirohito Message

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, July 14 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today sent congratulations to Marshal Philippe Petain on the occasion of Bastille Day.

Text of de Gaulle's Address

The text of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Bastile Day radio address, delivered yesterday, follows:

In that part of France which is called unoccupied, tomorrow the tricolor will beflag all the houses. In every city and in every village French men and French women will parade at the designated place. Everywhere the Marseillaise will be sung out loud, and with tears.

What will these flags, these parade, that Marseillaise mean? They will mean, and they will say that first of all France lives, that the ocean of her sufferings has not changed her, that she remains France, despite invasion and tyranny.

Flags, parades, the Marseillaise will also say that the motherland remembers, that she does not forget her glory, or the wounds, or insults, that she thinks of her children who are dying for her on all the battlefields of the world, or on fields of execution.

They will finally say, these flags, these parades, that Marseillaise, that France is getting ready, that she is united in secret for the terrible day, when, the Germans weakened, the Allies present, and the traitors swept out, the whole nation on its feet will punish and throw out the enemy.

The flags represent pride, the parade, hope, the Marseillaise means anger. We must have, and we still have pride, hope and anger. It will be seen, tomorrow.

Johnny Pesky Now on Trail of 200 Hits for First Full Major League Season

Hopes to Increase Number Against Chicago Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the first half of last Sunday's double-header between the Red Sox and St. Louis Browns at Fenway Park, young Johnny Pesky topped a ball toward first base and beat it out. It was an insignificant looking hit and certainly not a robust one. But it was important to Pesky. It represented No. 100 of the shortstop's freshman American League career, a milestone which first-year players rarely pass at such an early date.

In the second game that afternoon Pesky added his 101st and headed for the elusive 200 level—a peak only the greatest bat artists scale.

White Sox Next

The kid shortstop and his teammates will try to fatten their averages tomorrow in a twin bill with the Chicago White Sox, who also stay around for successive singles Thursday and Friday—the latter date being Ladies' Day. Nineteen full games off the pace this morning, the club managed by Jimmy Dykes is not so potent as a year ago, suggesting that Pesky and the boys may do all right.

Pesky may not reach the 200-hit mark this time. A lot of good hitters come close year after year, but miss the goal by a few. However, that Johnny belongs up near the front in the "rookie of the year" race, nobody can deny. Only Stan Spence, who is no stranger to the league, was able to beat the Sox short fielder to the 100 level, and Stan did not do it by much. Joe Gordon since has hit the bull's eye.

Natural Hitter

Pesky in his two previous seasons in professional ball batted a combined .325; and at the moment he is upholding the belief that he is a natural sticker. Not once since mid-April has he been under .300. In late May he got as high as .349 in a series with the Athletics. This morning he had gone ahead of Spence and a number of other men who have a fast edge on experience.

One of the Rookie shortstop's strong points is his speed. He has beaten out a large number of infield rollers and bunts. But he also has hit the ball well on a line. He has good eyes and wrists, and has made Manager Joe Cronin an ideal second spot hitter. John and Dom Di Maggio get on base more often than any other first and second place hitters in the league.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . Pesky and Ted Williams have registered at Mechanic Arts High School for some night courses in preparation for their naval aviation training work . . . Incidentally, Pesky had a batting drill yesterday at Fenway . . . Junior Stephens, the Browns' classy kid shortstop, is tied for third in the A. L. in driving in runs . . . The Red Sox have won six out of nine from the White Sox . . . The Cleveland Indians close the western invasion here this week end, playing a single Saturday and two Sunday . . . Then the Red Sox go West.

♦ ♦ ♦

Still unable to pile up runs, the White Sox are below a .500 rating in the standing . . . Jimmy Dykes admitted to an out-of-town baseball writer the other day that he knew that pre-season pennant talk about his club was out of order . . . But, of course, in true managerial manner, Jimmy did not voice his opinion back in April . . . The Red Sox can expect to see Ted Lyons during the next three days . . . The Braves tomorrow play a twin bill at Cincinnati, and a single with the Reds the following night.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	54	28	.659	
Boston	48	32	.600	5
Cleveland	49	37	.570	7
Detroit	45	42	.517	11½
St. Louis	40	43	.482	14
Chicago	34	46	.425	18½
Philadelphia	35	53	.398	22
Washington	30	54	.357	25

Results July 13

New York 4, Detroit 3.
Washington 7, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
Brooklyn	56	23	.709	
St Louis	47	30	.610	8
Cincinnati	44	37	.543	13
New York	42	40	.512	15½
Chicago	40	44	.476	18½
Pittsburgh	37	41	.474	18½
Boston	36	50	.419	23½
Philadelphia	21	58	.266	35

Results July 13

Philadelphia - Cincinnati, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

One Hundred Dollar Seats For Football

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—With the All-Star baseball games barely laid to rest and the summer sun just beginning to burn bleached skins a crisp tan, fans are talking about football and handing their cash across the counter for Chicago's All-Star grid game, the oldest and biggest of the collegiate-pro attractions.

Balloting already is under way in 38 states to select the players who will face the Chicago Bears, champions of the National League, the night of Aug. 28 in Soldier Field. But that isn't all.

"Fans of Means"

In this day of benefit contests, the All-Star ticket-selling drive has hit a new high. The Chicago Tribune, sponsor of the game, set aside 1,000 choice seats and invited the "fan of means" to drop in and lay $100 on the line for each 18 inches of squatter space.

If the quota is filled, it will mean $100,000 additional for the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

And today, with the game more than six weeks away, contributions total $83,600.

Aside from the $100 seats, proceeds will be divided equally between the Army and Navy Relief Funds.

Ballot Surprises

A few surprises occurred in the first three days of balloting. Dick Erdlitz, Northwestern quarterback who generally took a back seat last fall to such field bosses as Frankie Albert of Stanford, Derace Moser of Texas A. and M. and Bill Sewell of Washington State, rolled up 27,144 votes and no one else even came close.

Al Blozis, Georgetown tackle, drew the nod of 13,948 fans, who tossed their selections into the nearest mailbox, and he was a good 10,000 ahead of the No. 2 man, Alf Bauman of Northwestern.

The balloting will continue until July 26. Two weeks later the team will assemble for practice.

French Explains His Success As Dodger Pitcher

PITTSBURGH, July 14 (AP)—It takes a lot of good fortune, support and hard work to win 10 straight games, even with "them Brooklyn Bums," husky Larry French reported yesterday as he lolled about his hotel enjoying a day off.

Sunday, Larry turned his prowess on his ex-teammates, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and came away with his latest triumph, a three-hit, 2-to-1 victory. That gave him a total of 10 wins and no defeats—the best in both major leagues.

Unofficial records show French has won five games as a relief hurler and five as a starter. In 77⅔ innings he has permitted but seven earned runs for a mark of 0.8109 runs per nine-inning game. The major league's all-time record is 0.90 made in 1916 by Ferdie Schupp, southpaw for the New York Giants, in 140 innings.

French's biggest ambition is to run his all-time record to 200 games this season. He needs eight more. Carl Hubbell, with 238 triumphs, led the league in victories at the start of the season.

Braves Triumph

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo., July 14 (AP)—The Boston Braves gave the Jefferson Barracks Missions a lesson in baseball yesterday, laying down a barrage of 20 hits for a 10-to-0 triumph.

John Hutchings, hefty right-hander, limited the service men to five scattered hits. Missions manager Johnny Sturm, formerly with the New York Yankees, solved him for a pair.

Al Roberge and Phil Masi paced the Boston attack with four hits each.

Schooldays for Baseball Stars

Associated Press

Red Sox Players Back in Classroom

Ted Williams (left), hard hitting left fielder for the Boston Red Sox, and his teammate, Johnny Pesky (right), shortstop, are shown in class last night at Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, where they will study naval ground school subjects four hours three nights a week while in Boston. They are preparing for active naval flight training.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard in Major Dugouts

Heard in big league dugouts:

Bucky Harris, manager of the Washington Senators: "I don't care what the averages say, I'd rather have Joe Di Maggio than any other ball player in the league who is hitting 80 points higher. He's my number one man. The pitcher is in a hole every time Joe walks up to the plate, even if he's hitting only .150. And defensively he's the best outfielder in baseball, and probably always will be."

Bostonians are wondering if Bucky has seen Dom Di Maggio lately.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ted Williams, Red Sox slugger: "I think that George McQuinn can be as good a hitter as he wants to be. You can't pitch to him. Ask any pitcher. He can hit everything—inside, outside, high or low. And he can drive them a long way. He breaks up a flock of ball games. But there's something the matter with him. I don't know, but I think it's because he fools around too much up there. He's wishy-washy." (Baseball slang for lackadaisical.) "Most of the time he looks as if he didn't care, but you know that's a lie."

♦ ♦ ♦

Casey Stengel, Braves' manager: "It's my opinion that the Dodgers are being hated into the pennant. Their tactics—knocking men down on the base paths and throwing at hitters—have everyone in the league against them. Consequently, they're trying to drive Durocher right out of the ball park every time they meet him. And what happens? They press so hard and get so tightened up that they play their worst baseball against the Dodgers. Yes, we do the same thing. And as long as the league continues to, it'll be just a breeze for Durocher."

♦ ♦ ♦

Tex Hughson, Red Sox hurler: "Lefty Judd and I are room mates, and when one of us wins a ball game, he's the captain of the room for a day. If it's me, I order Judd to take my bag up stairs, get up and give me his chair, hang up my coat and get up in the middle of the night and close the window. There's only one difficulty. Some day we'll both pitch and win the same day, and then we'll be in a fix. There won't be any captain, unless we agreed to wrestle for it. But Judd will never catch me that easy. He's too big."

♦ ♦ ♦

Leo Durocher, Dodger manager, before the All-Star Game at the Polo Grounds: "How will I tell my pitchers to pitch to Ted Williams? I've already told them to pitch low and outside; not to give him a good ball, and not to walk him. If they do that, he won't hurt us much. But can they do it? A lot of pitchers in the American League can't."

♦ ♦ ♦

Al Schacht, the clown prince of baseball: "The shortage of tires and gasoline didn't affect me until the other day, when I reached upper New York State. I did all right through the West, Middle West and South. They have all the gas they need almost everywhere else except the northeastern sector. And, of course, I bought a few extra tires when the war started. But I think that I'll do most of my touring by train the rest of the summer and fall. It's more expensive, but I guess it's the thing to do. I've had good attendance through the minor leagues. The average has been about 3,100 per day."

♦ ♦ ♦

Luke Sewell, manager of the Browns: "I had to go on the active list when Rick Ferrell was injured. We had only Frank Hayes and didn't have a man in the minors whom we could bring in quick. But now that Rick is back, I'm forgetting about it. I think I could catch all right, but I wouldn't be able to buy a base hit. It makes a difference when you don't look at good pitching every day. I'll stay on the list though, just in case, because if I went off now I wouldn't be able to go back on again. That's the rule."

Ted Williams And Gordon In Batting Race

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—It took Ted Williams, the 1941 American League batting champion, a long time to take over the lead this year. Once there, however, he seems to have scared his opposition into backing away and giving him room to run.

The Boston Red Sox hitter had only a scant six-tenths of a point edge on the Yankees' Joe Gordon a week ago. But through Sunday's games, although Ted dropped down three points to .344, Gordon fell nine to .338 and gave the champ a six-point working margin.

Gordon Fell

As Gordon fell, so did Bobby Doerr, Boston's second baseman who was crowding the No. 1 and 2 men with a .346 mark last week. Doerr dropped 10 points to hold the No. 3 spot at .336.

The rest of the roster of the big 10 reads this way: John Pesky of the Boston Red Sox and Les Fleming of the Cleveland Indians with .326 each; Stan Spence of the Washington Senators, .320; Dom Di Maggio of Boston, and Vernon Stephens of the St. Louis Browns with .306 apiece; Lou Boudreau of Cleveland, and Ned Harris of the Detroit Tigers with .298 each.

Williams held the leadership in the matter of most home runs, with 18, and remained in the van of the run scorers, with 73 to his credit.

Two Base Hits

Doerr stayed on top of the two bagger clouters, with 29, while Jeff Heath of Cleveland clung to the distinction of smashing the most triples, with nine for the season to date. George Case of Washington paced the stolen base specialists with a total of 15.

The Yankees placed four pitchers among the 10 ranking hurlers. The leaders and their records were:

Hank Borowy, New York, won 7, lost 1; Spurgeon Chandler, New York, 9 and 2; Tex Hughson, Boston, 9 and 3; Jim Bagby, Cleveland, 10 and 4; Tommy Bridges, Detroit, 7 and 3; Chubby Dean, Cleveland, 7 and 3; Ernie Bonham, New York, 9 and 4; Luman Harris, Philadelphia, 9 and 5; Red Ruffing, New York, 8 and 5; Heber Newsome, Boston, 7 and 5.

Segura Easily Races Through Early Rounds

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Francisco Segura, South American, made up for two days of idleness in the Eastern Clay Court tennis tournament yesterday with a pair of straight-set triumphs.

The Ecuadorean romped through Alan Lobel, former New York University captain, 6—1, 6—0 and handed the same figures to William Ritz, also of New York.

Schroeder Absent

Top-seeded Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., who precedes Segura in the draw, was absent for the third-straight day, but Alejo Russell, third-seeded Argentinian, dumped Conrad Lanza of New York, 6—1, 6—1, to earn a third-round berth.

Sidney B. Wood of New York, the veteran internationalist, seeded sixth, defeated Jack Ragland, 6—4, 6—1, and reached the third round, along with Budge Patty of Los Angeles, national junior champion, who turned back Fred Krais of Pelham, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

Women's Division

Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., seeded No. 7, and Victor Seixas, of Philadelphia, ranked No. 8, scored easy first-round victories in the men's division, Everett put out John Gray of New York City, 6—2, 6—3, while Seixas beat Gregory Reynolds of New York City, 6—1, 6—0.

The women's tournament opened minus its first and fourth-seeded entries, Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, defaulted because of a misunderstanding over traveling expenses, while Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany of Greenwich, Conn., was called home.

National Golf Champions Topple in Great Confusion

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

National golf champions, past and present, have bitten the dust in great profusion these last three weeks, both in the professional and amateur ranks. The victims have included last year's hold-over national open champion, Craig Wood; the national hold-over amateur champion, Marvin (Bud) Ward; two former amateurs of both the national open and amateur titles, Johnny Goodman and Chick Evans; the 1941 national P. G. A. champion, Victor Ghezzi; the 1941 national Intercollegiate champion, Earl Stewart, and five national open winners, besides Craig Wood, who played in the latest P. G. A. championship and were beaten in match play or did not qualify. Byron Nelson, Ralph Guldahl and Sam Parks, Jr., lost in match play, while Hagen and Sarazen failed in the medal rounds, Sarazen after a 69 his first round, followed by a most unaccountable 80.

Bud Ward and Chick Evans were beaten in last week's Western amateur at Spokane, Wash. The veteran Evans, eight times winner of the Western amateur, and the first amateur ever to win both the national amateur and national open the same year, really deserves credit for qualifying at Spokane, although beaten in match play by a week-end golfer, A. B. (Buck) Bailey, assistant football coach at Washington State College. Bailey proved himself quite a competitor, however, by taking Wilford Wehrle an extra hole before losing his next match. Wehrle, incidentally, then took a 5-and-4 lacing from the long-hitting Harry Givan of Seattle, whose long tee shots impressed galleryites here at The Country Club in the national amateur of 1934.

It took a national champion to eliminate Bud Ward from the Western, his conqueror Bill Welch, the national public links titleholder, and it took a 69 medal on Welch's part to do it. That would not have beaten Ward, at his best, for the present national amateur titleholder, as well as the winner in 1939, had a 68 in his second qualifying round of the Western, to win the medal honors with 141 for 36 holes and get a good start for his third successive Western amateur title. After that his keenness wore off, or the toll of a Corporal's life in an Army camp, with fewer opportunities to play golf, especially tournament golf, had its effect.

There was a striking counterpart in Ward's fortunes in the Western and Earl Stewart's in the Intercollegiate. Both were defending their titles; both led their field in the qualifying rounds, their totals the same 141, Stewart's a record for the event; both went down in the quarter-finals of match play.

While on the subject of the Intercollegiate, I recall that Angel de la Torre, father of Manuel, who was runner-up to Frank Tatum, Jr., visited this country in 1925 and played in the national open that year at Worcester, where he was so much off form that he withdrew after two mediocre qualifying rounds. As professional for years in Madrid, Spain, he won six Spanish open championships, the first in 1916 and the last in 1936, the year before he came to this country to stay. It is easy to understand why his son Manuel, born in Madrid, was referred to as a stylist by writers of the Intercollegiate championship, for his father had one of the nicest looking swings of any player at Worcester 17 years ago, even though the results on that occasion were not up to normal.

Getting around to Johnny Goodman, the 1933 national open and 1937 national amateur champion, be it known that he already had been a four-times winner of the Trans-Mississippi before he tried unsuccessfully this year for his fifth title in one of the oldest of all state or district championship tournaments in the country, dating back to 1901. It was the outcropping of a team match in 1900 between the St. Joseph Country Club of Kansas City and the Omaha Country Club. At a dinner, following the match, somebody proposed that an association be formed and an annual tournament run, "to promote and maintain good fellowship," and the Trans-Mississippi was the result. In that connection it is interesting to note that the first unofficial state championship in Massachusetts also was in 1901, two years before the state association was formed.

This year the championship was played on the Blue Hills course in the Kansas City district, and it was in the second round that Johnny Goodman fell victim to John Kraft, Denver's physical education director and subsequent winner of the tournament. Never long off the tees, Goodman evidently was playing the odds with great regularity in this match, but that was nothing new. The trouble was, that in the wind and heavy going he was not matching the educational director on approaching and putting, and found himself four down at the end of the sixth hole.

With characteristic fighting spirit, Goodman stuck to his guns, and from a seemingly hopeless position at the turn, aided by a let-down on Kraft's part, he pulled the lead to one down and two to go before Kraft shut him off with a birdie at the 17th.

Lombardi Back With Leaders

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—With an 18-point gain, Ernie Lombardi, Boston Braves' big catcher, moved back into the thick of the battle for the National League batting championship last week.

While Lombardi was boosting his average to .333, Brooklyn's two pacesetters, Peter Reiser and Joe Medwick, fell off slightly. Reiser dropped down five points but clung to the lead with an average of .356. Medwick lost only one point and ended the week with a .343 percentage.

Three Drop Out

Three of last week's first 10 dropped out of the select group as Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh first baseman, Walker Cooper, St. Louis catcher, and Lou Novikoff of the Cubs moved up. They shoved out Brooklyn's Dixie Walker, Cincinnati's rookie outfielder, Max Marshall, and Chicago's Bill Nicholson.

Trailing the three leaders, the top 10 included: Stan Musial, St. Louis, .308; Fletcher, .304; W. Cooper, .303; Mickey Owen, Brooklyn, .302; Johnny Mize, New York, .298; Ray Lamanno, Cincinnati, .298, and Novikoff, .291.

Displaces Mize

The only changes among the leaders in the other departments saw Medwick displace Mize in total hits and Reiser as the No. 1 man in hitting doubles. Medwick pounded out nine hits during the week to boost his total to 97, while Mize had to be content with four and second place with 95.

The veteran Brooklyn outfielder also connected with one double to run his total to 23, one more than Stan Hack of Chicago, Eddie Joost of Cincinnati, Reiser and Walker Cooper.

Ott Stays on Top

Manager Mel Ott of the Giants retained his leadership in total runs with a 60, a gain of two while Mize drove in four runs for a total of 67 tallies sent across the plate. Enos Slaughter of the Cards got two triples and ended the week still in first place with nine while Mize added a homer to hold down the top spot with 15.

Leonard Merullo, rookie Chicago infielder, moved into first place tie with Eddie Miller of Boston and Reiser in stolen bases, each having pilfered 10.

Larry French's fine performance Sunday against the Pirates left him with a record of 10 victories and the circuit's only unbeaten pitcher.

Kennedy Takes Northeastern

POLAND SPRING, Me., July 14 (AP)—Les Kennedy, brilliant young pro at the Fresh Pond Country Club, Cambridge, Mass., won the first professional gross prize in the Northeastern Pro-Amateur tourney yesterday.

The award was based on a best-ball score of 130 for 36 holes posted by Kennedy and his partner, Joe Monahan of Belmont, Mass., who won first amateur gross.

Hackney Is Second

The veteran Dave Hackney, of the Vesper Country Club at Lowell, Mass., won second professional gross, with 135. Third was a tie between Bill Taylor, of the George Wright Club, Boston, and Jack Igoe, of the Weld Golf Club, Cambridge, Mass., with 137.

Ernie Doherty of Woburn, Mass., another of Kennedy's amateur partners, won second amateur gross, with 133, and Paul Kirby from United Shoe was third with 134.

In net rankings, Tom Mahan, the United Shoe professional from Beverly, Mass., won first prize on the basis of a 122 with his amateur clubmate, Jim O'Callahan, who won first amateur net.

Dolan Figures

Second professional net went to Jim Dolan of the Hillcrest Country Club in Massachusetts with 127, and third was a tie between Tony Guinelli of the Winnesucket Club in Woonsocket, R. I., and Alec Ellis of the Tedesco Club, Swampscott, Mass. They had 129.

Ambrose Tower of Hillcrest won second amateur net with 127 and third net was a tie between Fred Bardell of Winnesucket and John McLaughlin of United Shoe. They had 129.

Hostess II Victor in Race

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 14 (AP)—The surprising runaway victory of the underrated Hostess II., adventures of a six-man crew rescued from the yacht Rangoon as it pounded to pieces on a reef and the excitement of a two-hour fire aboard the Minx were recounted last night as the 18th annual Port Huron-to-Mackinac race drew to an end.

The upset victory of the Shamrock in the racing division also provided conversation while word of stragglers from a starting field of 19 yachts was awaited.

The winner of only one division—for non-racing cruisers—remained in doubt. The Iolanthe, skippered by E. C. Balch of Detroit, appeared the likely victory on the basis of a corrected time of 42 hours, 35 minutes and 4 seconds, but insufficient time had elapsed since Saturday's start from Port Huron to eliminate other contenders.

The yawl Hostess, which finished nearly three hours ahead of the Shamrock, its nearest rival, on the basis of elapsed time, earned five tropies for its owner, C. W. Beck, Jr., of Detroit. The trim 52-foot craft, with a time allowance of 1:21:49, won on both elapsed and corrected times, swept the division for Class A racing cruisers and took two special trophies.

The Hostess crossed the finish line at 3:30 a. m., having covered the 240-mile course in 37:29:28. The record of 32:45:27 was set by J. P. Lowe's Manitou in 1940.

Second was the Shamrock, winner of the racing division, 45 minutes ahead of the favored Iris, which finished fourth. In third place was the 42-foot cutter Apache, winner in Class B for racing cruisers.

A brief telegram informed other contestants of the fate of the Rangoon, owned by Fred Temple of the Toledo Yatch Club. The trim racing craft struck a reef off Thunder Bay Island before dawn yesterday and coast guardsmen removed the crew. By daylight, the vessel had pounded to pieces.

The Minx, owned by Ed Wunsch of Grosse Pointe, Mich., reached the finish line in spite of an explosion of an overheated cooker. Ted Butterick and Jack Langley, both of Detroit, were burned about the hands and face in fighting the two-hour fire that followed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	41	4	15	7	14	.366
Williams	276	73	95	18	67	.344
Doerr	286	56	96	11	50	.336
Pesky	310	49	101	0	21	.326
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	327	62	100	9	26	.306
Fox	135	23	40	0	20	.296
Finney	195	34	57	0	19	.254
Lupien	181	18	46	2	25	.254
Peacock	126	8	32	0	9	.254
Tabor	301	55	76	4	44	.253
Conroy	154	15	34	4	16	.221
Campbell	10	3	1	0	0	.100
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	186	70	63	6	27	.339
Tobin	68	10	19	5	9	.279
Waner	305	31	87	1	23	.278
Klutts	124	14	34	1	18	.274
Holmes	317	27	84	3	18	.265
Fernandez	317	38	84	6	34	.265
Miller	333	37	85	4	23	.256
West	249	30	59	10	28	.237
Cuccinello	77	5	18	1	7	.234
Roberge	47	4	11	1	5	.234
Gromp	121	9	28	3	14	.231
Demaree	190	19	41	3	24	.228
Ross	133	12	29	5	16	.218
Nisli	254	29	56	4	26	.214
Masi	97	10	7	0	2	.180
Cooney	105	12	19	0	2	.181

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	2	0	1.000
Brown	18	4	1	.800
Hughson	18	9	3	.750
Dobson	15	6	4	.600
Newsome	16	7	5	.583
Judd	15	7	5	.583
Wagner	16	8	7	.533
Ryba	8	1	2	.333
Butland	11	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	14	1	0	1.000
Tost	20	8	6	.571
Salvo	13	3	3	.500
Bain	12	3	3	.500
Errickson	17	3	3	.500
Tobin	15	5	12	.400
Javery	34	6	10	.375
Earley	16	3	6	.333
Wallace	16	1	3	.333
Donovan	15	1	4	.200

Lewis Discovered

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP)—Fans thought he looked pretty good, but it wasn't until after he starred in a sandlot game that they discovered "Merle Johnson" to be Buddy Lewis, former Washington Senator star. Now an aviation cadet here, Lewis said he was just getting some practice and didn't want any publicity. So he used another name.

Marathon Golfer Plays 126 Holes On First Night

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 14 (AP)—Bob Howell, Hannibal's non-stop golfer, sped up his pace today on his fifth annual marathon match after completing 126 holes during the night.

Howell plans to play 24 consecutive hours in an effort to break his last year's record of 279 holes in 20 hours.

Four caddies with flashlights accompanied him around the Mark Twain course last night. Officials said he had lost comparatively few balls in the darkness.

He was averaging 42 strokes for each nine holes.

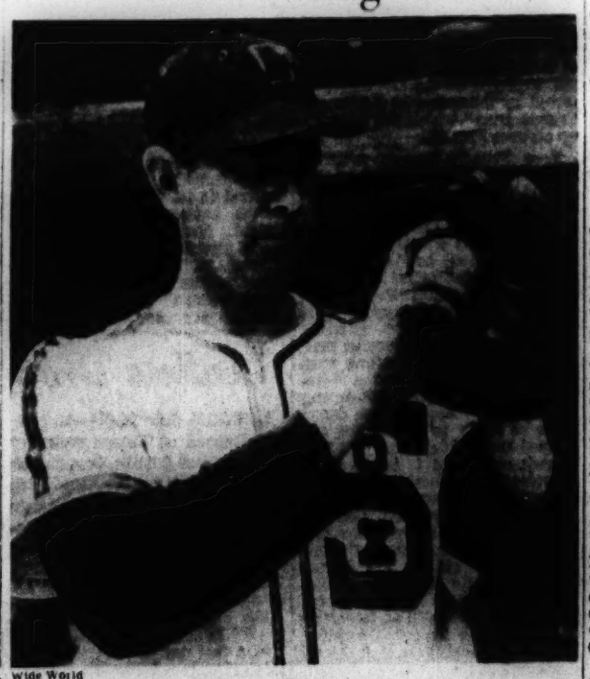
Dykes to Enlist

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes, Jr., has given up baseball for the duration. The son of the Chicago White Sox manager, stopping over here with his dad, said he'd applied for admission in the Army Air Corps. The young catcher was released the other day from the Lockport (N. Y.) Pony League Club.

Dykes, Sr., who saw his boy in action last month in an exhibition game, commented: "Jimmy will be better off in the Navy—or the Army if they'd have him."

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, two games, 1st game 1:30
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
Fenway Park . . . . . Kenmore 6411

Veteran Chicago Ace



Wide World

May Face Red Sox Here

Tomorrow the Chicago White Sox invade Fenway Park for a doubleheader and Ted Lyons, veteran righthander, may pitch one of the games for Manager Jimmy Dykes, before the four-game series ends Friday afternoon. Lyons has won over 250 games in his 19 years with the White Sox Club.

Ward-Abbott Tie

SPOKANE, Wash., July 14 (AP)—Corp. Marvin (Bud) Ward, national amateur golf champion who just lost his Western title, and Corp. B. Patrick Abbott, the new Western champion, finished all even in an 18-hole exhibition yesterday over the Western tourney course.

Ward held a one-stroke advantage in medal score in the Army Emergency Relief Fund benefit, with a 68, four under par.

Dickey Out Again

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Catcher Bill Dickey of the New York Yankees, who has been besieged by injuries much of the season, had to withdraw from yesterday's game with the Detroit Tigers in the second inning because of his right shoulder.

White Enters Army

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Arthur "Tarzan" White, who played on the University of Alabama football team that defeated Stanford in the Rose Bowl in 1935, has entered the Army for a career. White, who later played professional football, is undergoing "induction processing" at Fort McPherson here.

Cubs Win Exhibition

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill., July 14 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs hammered three Chanute Field pitchers for 19 hits to defeat the Planesmen in an exhibition game yesterday, 10 to 2.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 13

American Association

Indianapolis 8, Louisville 3 (10 innings).
Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 3, Columbus 1.
Kansas City at Milwaukee, postponed.

International League

Montreal 5, Rochester 3.
Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 10, Dallas 3.
Shreveport 5, Oklahoma City 1.
Fort Worth 3, Houston 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Hartford 2 (13 innings.)
Only game scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6, New Orleans 4.
Only game scheduled.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lefty Gomez and Joe Gordon, Yankees—Former limited Tigers to four hits and fanned seven and latter had perfect day at plate with four hits, driving in two runs.

Walter Masterson, Senators—Shut out Indians on three hits.

Phil Marchildon, Athletics—Rationed White Sox to eight hits in 11 innings and singled to start winning rally.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, July 14, 1942

'Brief Stay' in Sweden Became Two Years for Ilma Barrnes, Australian Actress Who Is Now in United States

Marvels at Abundance Of Food Here—Scarce In Sweden

By Ines Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Almost everything Sweden uses today has been heavily rationed. Besides food and clothing, the restricted lists published daily in the newspapers cover practically all the actual necessities of life. But you never hear Swedish people grumble. Their courage in facing anxious situations is really magnificent," said Miss Ilma Barrnes, well-known Australian Shakespearean actress. Miss Barrnes arrived in the United States six weeks ago after an unplanned war stay in Sweden which has covered the last two and one half years.

For the first time since the declaration of war, the Swedish liner Drottningholm left its home port of Gothenburg—carrying, in addition to repatriated American government officials and business executives, another extremely grateful passenger. Not until less than four hours before sailing time did Miss Barrnes receive from Berlin the necessary departure permit allowing her to pass the German Control.

"There are so many things I know I shall always remember. I don't think I could ever forget my surprise at the fine variety and the amount of good food I was served for my first New York dinner," she remarked. "It was almost two years since I had seen such abundance of everything; and even now, just not having to look in the newspapers to see what is being rationed each day still amazes me.

Smörgåsbord Vanished

"I had not seen a banana since the declaration of war. About the only fruit one sees in Sweden today is an occasional orange or else Swedish-grown apples and pears," added Miss Barrnes.

"Many things which have long been a part of Swedish life have either vanished or are about to do so. Smörgåsbord, for instance, with its wonderful array of enticing little dishes, has almost completely disappeared in even the best restaurants. Visitors to Sweden used to love the surprises in those smörgåsbord breakfasts. When I first arrived, every day where I lived we had a breakfast buffet with at least 32 different dishes as well as thick lamb chops, bacon and eggs or other hot foods and hot breads which used to accompany most Swedish breakfasts.

"Last month when I left, each one was given just three pieces of bread, and one egg about once a week. It was a great treat when one occasionally got a bit of herring or fried pancake mixture added.

"During the last three years, Sweden has had phenomenally severe winters—the coldest in over 300 years. It was necessary to kill fowl and cattle because of lack of feed; consequently, terrific dairy shortages have resulted," said Miss Barrnes.

"Swedish housewives have had to become used both to shortages and difficult prices in almost everything they need. Fish, for example, is now tremendously expensive. Not only are fishing waters dangerous territory at all times, but during the winter even the ocean froze solid for many months—so fish, too, became scarce.

"Even the most resourceful mothers are hard put to it to find appetizing and wholesome foods for their families," she continued. "Potatoes and carrots are about the only non-rationed foods; and with the terrible cold the potato supply became frostbitten. Potatoes are no longer cheap. Yet everyone's spirit is truly magnificent, and you hear no one complain."

Arriving in Sweden in August, 1939, Miss Barrnes had looked forward to a few weeks' enjoyment of the exquisite countryside before filling a Shakespearean engagement in Helsingfors. But such placid plans were quickly terminated by the war. British authorities advised immediate departure for a coastal port. She went to Gothenburg. Hundreds of people with British ties were there already, besieging the consulate for passage to England, for financial aid, visas, and contacts with missing relatives. The efficient Miss Barrnes volunteered to assist the harassed consular staff for two weeks—and she remained there until a few weeks ago. On the side she gave occasional Shakespearean recitals at universities and Anglo-Swedish clubs in various cities.

"Not only in Gothenburg, but all over Sweden," Ilma Barrnes went back to her subject, "no one has been allowed to have rooms heated at over 18 degrees Celsius (about 64 degrees Fahrenheit) because of fuel rationing. Even now, there is no hot water for household needs or daily baths. Four or five times during the winter, hot baths were allowed for the entire city.

"If you are a housewife, you are in for frequent dilemmas. You must choose between a new cotton frock or badly needed kitchen towels—between velour draperies or a new woolen winter coat. There are no separate ration cards for household equipment; clothes allowances must last 18 months.

Adopts Oft-Shipwrecked Cat

"And there's one more thing I should really like to tell you about," concluded Ilma Barrnes, "that's Tawny, my little adopted cat which I had to leave behind. If there ever was a cat made for adventure," said his erstwhile mistress, "it's Tawny. When just a little kitten on board a British trawler, he was shipwrecked off the coast of England. He was rescued, and put aboard a second trawler, and that too was soon torpedoed. Just before it sank, though, a 17-year-old English sailor went back to get Tawny, and the surviving sailors and kitten were picked up by the Swedish ship Princessen Margareta.

"A German U-boat demanded the surrender of the English sailors just before they reached Gothenburg, but Tawny was disregarded and the Swedish captain brought him into port, to the great delight of Swedish newspapers. After several telegrams to the British Admiralty (probably the first ever to mention a cat), Tawny was released from quarantine and became a big part of my life in Gothenburg. I've wondered since what he would think if he could see New York cats getting both milk and hamburg without so much as one coupon from a ration card!"

Ilma Barrnes and "Tawny" in Gothenburg, Sweden. The snapshot of which this is an enlargement was taken outside the cell where Tawny was quarantined after being rescued by a Swedish ship.

Windows Being Washed Just The Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

"I'm all for it. I think more women ought to be doing it."

So says Mrs. Harold E. Jackson of this city, as she goes about carrying on her husband's window-cleaning business while he and their only son serve in Uncle Sam's armed forces.

The Jacksons came to Richmond from their native city of Norfolk, Va., 17 years ago with a 3-year-old son, Harold, Jr. Sixteen years ago Mr. Jackson started the Broad Street Window-Cleaning Company.

Interested in boats since childhood, and balked in his desire to get into World War I because he was too young, Mr. Jackson decided to enlist this time. He joined the Coast Guard Reserve on Feb. 7 and is now stationed in Baltimore. Even before this, 20-year-old Harold, Jr., had applied for admission to the Army Air Corps.

Left alone to occupy the six-room house they built four years ago and to run the window-cleaning business, Mrs. Jackson goes cheerfully about her business, although she admits it is hard to adjust herself to the new routine after being a housewife for so many years. The fact that she had been helping her husband in his business all the time has, however, made it easier than it might otherwise have been.

"Besides," she says, "I don't mind a bit if it is going to mean that we can get this war over any quicker.

"I am going to do my part by keeping the business going and the home open so that it will be here for my husband and son when they come back. I think that is my job."

Visit to Army Husband at Remote Station Proves Memorable, Happy Vacation

By an Army Wife
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The train seemed full of us—wives going to visit soldier-husbands, girls going to visit soldier-fiancés, all of us bound for the Pacific Northwest.

There was one topic of conversation: Shall we be able to spend any considerable time with our boys? One young wife, building up a sad picture of a stern army, said she would stay only a few days. What would be the use of being there if she couldn't see her husband? I hope she was as happily surprised as I was.

A new-found friend of my husband's met me at the train, took me to her home so I could "pretty up," and lost no time in driving me out to camp.

What They Don't Write

Army husbands, we find, don't write very descriptive letters. Unaware of what sort of place this would be, it was adventure, then, to follow this road up into a thick forest of firs, past occasional small houses to a clearing of some size. Finally, at the very top of the road, we came to a barrier marked "Stop" and a guard stepped out to look us over.

That's all I know for some time, for suddenly, without any fuss or red tape, I found myself in my husband's arms.

As soon as we could collect ourselves, we realized that our hostess was waiting, a little amused, for us to recover so that she might take us to the farmhouse where I was to stay.

"They're waiting for you," Bill told me as I spied an elderly couple at the door. "They're going to rent us a room in their house."

It was a picture I'll never forget: a low-roofed white house surrounded by blooming fruit trees, and at the door a garden of primroses of all the pastel shades, pansies, forget-me-nots, and a camellia in full bloom. This was to be my home for a week. I was to have a room, and the use of the kitchen and dining room and any other room I wanted, because Mr. and Mrs. B. had to be in town for their business from noon to midnight every day. They seemed happy to think someone was going to enjoy their little place when they were gone.

My husband's post, I learned, is called an isolated station. His duty is to man a searchlight hidden in the woods for the purpose of detecting oncoming planes. Eight men comprise the staff of the station, and they live in two tents, getting their own breakfasts but traveling by truck to post headquarters for lunches and dinners, one man always remaining on guard.

Attendance at mess is not compulsory, so my husband was allowed to take his meals with me. I was within the military area, and he needed no pass to come over.

My husband raved about his meals. In fact, he was so delighted with them that he thought we ought to invite all the other fellows over to share his good fortune. Before I knew what I was doing, I agreed.

So that was how it came about that I found myself cooking for the Army. I was a little alarmed when I realized I had agreed to cook a meal for eight hungry men. Canned food certainly wouldn't do for such a banquet. I hiked down the road to the nearest telephone, rang up the good friend who had met me at the train, and asked her if she would bring me out four pounds of meat for the good of the Army. I knew I could count on her. She came rushing out with supplies.

Our meal was a great success, even if my soldier-husband was exhausted from the effort of helping me prepare it.

Gradually I got to feel much at home in this camp. My pretty dresses and hats hung unused in the closet, for I lived in slacks and shirts and a turban. Evenings I'd spend with my husband and his tentmates at the camp where he could be ready to respond to an alert, and we all got pretty well acquainted.

The fellows all came from the same big city, but that was about all they had in common. Yet somehow we all enjoyed each other. When Joe Malczynski from Milwaukee Avenue played Polish dances on his concertina, the boys of Irish and German and Scotch ancestry relaxed on their bunks and let Joe know they liked his tunes. When Joe wasn't there, we turned on the radio.

Bill got several short leaves—eight-hour passes—and this enabled us to go in to the nearest small city. Mrs. D., the friend who met me at the train, gave a little dinner party for us Sunday after we had all gone to church together. She invited some of her old friends, and we, too, felt like old friends.

Bill had two more short leaves, and these we spent near camp, hiking through the forest and loafing beside the salt-water inlets. We agreed we never had enjoyed such a grand vacation together.

By Way of Celebration

Bill put in an application for a 24-hour leave, but these are hard to get these days. His was not granted until the end of my visit. When it finally came through, we felt we must do something IMPORTANT with it, so we took the bus to the nearest big city and went to a good hotel. When a man has been camping out for months, a night at a hotel, with a bathtub of his own, is a treat. As for me, anything Bill wanted to do was fun.

To make the occasion really festive, we decided to "dine and dance" at the hotel. Bill looked at his bulky Army shoes; not very good for the waxed floor. We rushed out to get him some civilian footgear and got into the store just before the door closed. Then we made a dash to a florist's so Bill could get me gardenias. (I knew his $40 a month pay check was shot anyway by now and I didn't protest.) After that we walked into the hotel's Green Tiger room for dinner as if we were millionaires, and the waiter treated us as if we were, too. It's nice to be with a soldier.

I left on a Sunday. I said fond good-bys to the couple who had been so kind to us in letting me use their house, and Bill told them he would be back later to settle his bill. Bill had a short leave and was able to take me to church and see me off on the train.

The first letter I received after my departure was full of news about the camp. But what surprised me most was what Bill had to say about the folks whose house we had "rented."

"They wouldn't take a thing for it," he wrote. "Said you are to come and visit them any time you can. They were very firm about not wanting anything for your stay. Joe Malczynski and I are going to keep Mrs. B.'s garden weeded, and maybe we can find some other things to do for them."

Greater Public Voice Sought by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Woman power, about 50,000,000 strong, in the United States, has only begun to be mobilized, and women have yet to be given the voice in policy-making, for which many are equipped, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, told the Board of Directors here in annual meeting.

Although women of this country have already proved their value in war industries and in vital civilian defense roles, there is still great reluctance to give them full opportunity to serve, Dr. Maffett declared. "The country is now fighting for the right to be free, but women must still fight for the right to fight to be free," she said.

"As we take an inventory of the place of women seven months after war has been declared," Dr. Maffett continued, "we find them in practically everything except the higher policy-making and administrative posts—be these in business, in labor, or in government.

"The prejudice against women in high positions, of course, has its roots in our traditions and culture.

Few Women in Councils

"Take, for example, the large labor groups in the country. In both the American Federation of Labor and in the Congress of Industrial Organizations there are no women in any of the inner councils. Even the women's trade union auxiliaries of the A. F. of L. are headed up by a man! Even unions predominantly composed of women are governed by the few men which are members. Eighty-five per cent of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, for example, are women, but the executive board is made up of men and a woman!

"The non-existence of women in upper executive posts in business and in banking is an old story. War is forcing many firms to take on more women workers — women messengers, women research workers, even women bank tellers—but the portals of the council rooms are still closed.

"Perhaps most striking of all is the absence of women in high policy posts in our own Government. Here is the roster taken from the very latest pamphlet issued by the Office of Emergency Management:

"In the War Production Board—among the 146 highest ranking officials listed, there is not one woman.

"In the Office of Price Administration—among the 69 officials listed, there is one woman.

"In the Office of Facts and Figures—among the 8 top ranking officials—no women.

"In the Office of Civilian Defense—among the 29 top ranking officials—no women.

Qualifications Ample

"Why is it that women are not at the council tables helping make these decisions that affect not only our armies abroad but our wartime living conditions at home? Is it because there are no qualified women? To ask the question is to answer it. Of course not. We have in this country women trained and experienced in practically every profession and occupation. We have, for example, 131 women engineers, over 7,700 women physicians; 4,000 women lawyers; about 423,000 women managers, owners and executives—to mention only a few.

"These numbers are not as high as they might be because women have been discouraged from going into these highly trained fields. But there are enough.

"I want to know why some of our women engineers, like Lillian Gilbreth, Edith Clarke, and Mrs. Mabel Rockwell, are not in big posts, working side by side with men in the direction of scientific problems in this all-out war that affects every one."

In her annual report, Dr. Maffett disclosed that in 34 states the clubs have State Defense Committees.

That the Federation adopt a war savings goal of $1,000,000, the equivalent of 10 fighter planes, was proposed by Miss Dorothea Campbell of Charleston, W. Va. National Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee. It was adopted by the Board of Directors as a part of the public affairs work for the ensuing year.

Public Affairs Committees

Another important recommendation made by Miss Campbell, which was adopted by the Board, was that the local public affairs committees in the year ahead try to concentrate their activity on one or more of the projects suggested in the national program.

Mrs. Eunice Harrison, of Woodbridge, N. J., Chairman of the Education Committee, reported that the need for women's preparation for war work was the outstanding educational need among women at the present time.

Hard work and sacrifice on the home front are needed if women are to help win the war, according to Mrs. Nettie Simms, of Hastings, Neb., International Relations Committee Chairman.

Miss Grace N. Fitzgerald, Dallas, Texas, attorney, and Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported the Federation's membership at 76,118, an all-time high, with a net membership increase of 419.

Nineteen forty-two has been a year of unusual legislative activity, according to Miss Alice L. Manning, of Salt Lake City, Chairman of the Legislation Committee, in a report of emergency action taken on a wide range of war measures affecting women.

The Federation has opposed and continues to oppose the proposal to require joint income tax returns by husband and wife.

Women Herd Testers Are Welcomed in New Zealand

By Joyce Macmaster
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, N. Z.

At first regarded somewhat pessimistically by the farmers as another thorn in the prickly path of wartime farming, women herd testers, by their adaptability and all-round efficiency have won for themselves the wholesome respect of the farming community in wartime New Zealand.

Recently I spent some time in the Waikato, one of New Zealand's finest dairying districts and had the opportunity to observe women herd testers at work. I have chosen to describe a typical day's work of my friend Nancy, but there are many "Nancys" all doing splendid work, some of it far outside the range of what could be called their real work—lending a hand to that often hard pressed and unsung heroine, the farmer's wife.

I had not seen Nancy for nearly a year until she met me in the little township near her depot. The plump, tanned girl who came towards me radiated confidence and energy as she led me along to her car with its closely packed trailer behind. She laughed as she saw my look of amazement and said, "I know what you are thinking, how fit and thriving I look on hard work." Then soberly, "I am, too, and tremendously happy, for I feel I am doing a worthwhile job."

As she piloted the car along the rough road leading to the farm where we were spending the night, my thoughts flew back to the Nancy I had previously known, leading a quiet, sheltered home life, unused to work-filled days, and I looked with renewed interest at the bonny girl beside me. As we drove she told me about her work.

Each afternoon at milking time sees her at a different farm, where she spends the night. After the morning milking away she goes, either back to the depot for testing, or, to conserve petrol, on to the next farm in the same district. It means living in a suitcase, not being pernickity about her bed or early rising, and having no fads or fancies about her food.

Visit Once a Month

Each farm on the Herd Improvement Association's list is visited about once a month so naturally the herd testers have their favorite farms. As we reached a pleasant farmhouse set back from the road, Nancy honked her horn and a smiling woman ran down the steps and greeted her warmly.

"You know your room, Nancy, it is all ready for you," our hostess said as she led me further along the hall to my bedroom.

On many farms wives are helping their husbands in the milking shed, as farm labor becomes more and more difficult to find, and production at all costs must be kept up as an essential part of the war effort. Even women with young families lend a hand and it is no uncommon sight in the dairying districts to see a perambulator standing near the milking shed. My hostess was no exception, and when we met in the kitchen, we were all clad in blue overalls tucked into gum boots.

The milking shed was some distance from the farmhouse so Nancy took the car with its clattering cargo of bottles and buckets down over the paddock and drew up close to the shed. On testing days the cows are still milked mechanically, but the milk from each cow goes into a specially constructed bucket, instead of being piped direct to the separator and cooler. The herd tester weighs the quantity of milk from each cow, draws up a test tube of milk, and deposits it in a specially numbered little bottle corresponding to the name or number of the cow.

If, due to the need for conserving petrol, the herd tester is to be away from her testing depot for some days, preservative is put into the milk, and she may return eventually with six or seven hundred bottles of milk carried in specially constructed boxes. As a sample is taken from both the evening and morning milkings and a herd may range from 50 to 150 upwards, the tester has to work quickly.

The herd tester is also responsible for stamping its number on the cow and its calf—no easy job, as anyone knows who has tried to catch and hold a lively young calf, and it is here that farmers do their utmost to co-operate with the women herd testers. As it takes 100 pounds of cream to make 40 pounds of butter fat, and 100 pounds of butter fat makes 120 pounds of butter, it is undoubtedly to the farmer's advantage to know just what proportion of butter fat each cow is producing and to build up his herd accordingly.

Helps the Farmer's Wife

When we got back to the farmhouse, it was supper time, and as Nancy helped our hostess over the preparations for the meal they laughed and talked over matters dear to the feminine heart. It was not difficult to see why women testers are popular with the farmers' wives, who often lead busy but lonely lives. In one household Nancy said she always helped in putting the children to bed, bathing the baby while the mother was busy with other matters. "How can I stand by and watch when the mother has just put in two hours in the milking shed helping her husband and then comes back to carry on with her ordinary household duties?" she explained.

Next morning at 5:30 found us all once more in the milking shed, where the same procedure as that of the previous evening was gone through. After breakfast, Nancy packed up her trailer, cut sandwiches for lunch, and waving goodbye to our hostess we hastened on our way to the testing depot. We were not the first arrivals. Work was in full swing. About six girls were there and others were still coming, some by car and some by the horse and buggy supplied by the association. Caring for their horses is part of the day's work for the latter.

The actual testing is routine work under the supervision of the manager. Chemicals and centrifugal force play their part in bringing the butter fat content of the milk to a measurable form, which is duly entered in the correct column.

All the morning the girls worked busily at the depot, each girl being responsible for the final cleaning and scrubbing out of her bottles and boxes ready for use again that afternoon. Lunch was a picnic out of doors. This was the girls' only time together for relaxation and exchanging of experiences. By the time they set out later for the afternoon milking at yet another set of farms, I thought I had discovered why the women herd testers in New Zealand have so successfully overcome the conservatism of the farmers.

New Zealand farmer's wife and a woman herd tester transferring the milk to the tester for weighing.

Knitters, Cast on Loosely!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Always there is the plea, almost the wail, of the knitting-room attendant, "Be sure to cast on loosely; be sure to bind off loosely."

When I talked recently to a group of soldiers who had received socks and sweaters, all agreed that it seemed such a pity to break the edges of the socks and the necks of sweaters. One chap said plaintively, "Mother's never were like that."

Here is a rule which, if followed, will banish the cause for such complaints: In casting on, use 1 inch of wool for every stitch. Most knitters cast on by making a loop over the thumb or forefinger of the left hand and knitting it with the right-hand needle. Measure off 48 inches for this left-hand thread; cast 16 on each of 3 needles. I hear you say you cannot possibly use that much—it is too loose. You can; it is not too loose. If you use steel needles, make the first loop tight, and the others looser. Try using wooden needles; try using size 6 or 8 needles and then changing to smaller ones. Try casting the whole 48 on a large needle then knitting off 16 on each of 3 smaller ones.

Take any sock you have recently made; stretch the top as far as you can; measure a man's leg. Are you sure it is large enough? Remember that the least feeling of a top around the leg becomes very painful after hours of wear. For this same reason, never join wool in the sole. No matter how thin you think your joining is, it will thicken after being thoroughly wet.

As a final test, put on a pair of your socks and wear them several hours, walking out in the rain if possible. You will learn a lot about boys' feet and about your own skill as a knitter. It is like that old advice to go and sleep in your guest-room bed now and then, and see how you like it.

As for casting off, here is a never-fail method. Knit 2 stitches together, pull the new stitch out at least ½ inch long, and put it back on the left-hand needle. Knit that and the next stitch together, pulling the new one out long, and putting it back on the left-hand needle. Continue across in this way until all the stitches are used. This makes a double edge that will not ruffle, and will not ravel easily even if broken.

And one last word: now and then, knit a pair of socks for a boy with real long feet. The Army has just lots of them! V. S.

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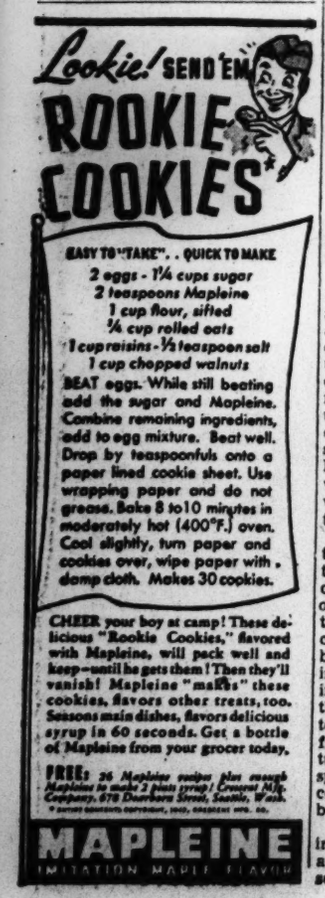
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¼ cup rolled oats
1 cup raisins - ½ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped walnuts
BEAT eggs. While still beating add the sugar and Mapleine. Combine remaining ingredients, add to egg mixture. Beat well. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a paper lined cookie sheet. Use wrapping paper and do not grease. Bake 8 to 10 minutes in moderately hot (400°F.) oven. Cool slightly, turn paper and cookies over, wipe paper with a damp cloth. Makes 30 cookies.
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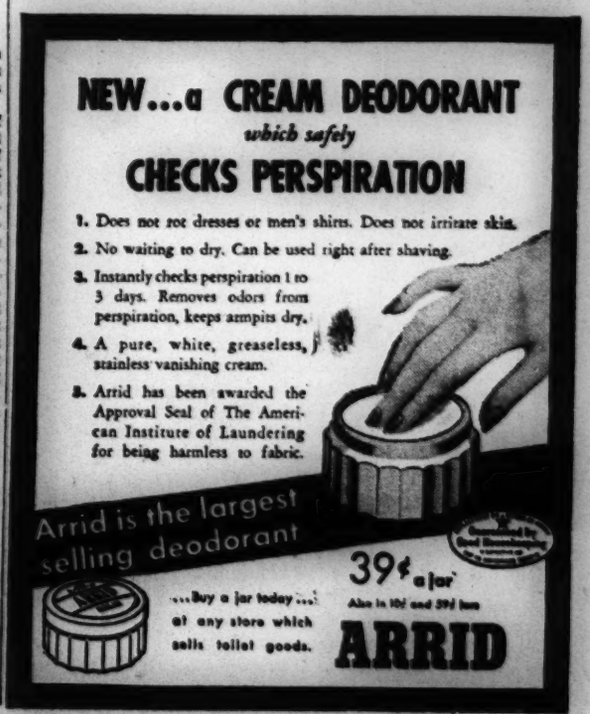
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 278,840
1942 volume to date 55,733,041
1941 volume to date 70,346,179

Market Absorbs Light Selling And Selected Issues Improve

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Stocks did better in today's market after an early light sell-off failed to dislodge many leaders.

While the war news from Russia was far from comforting, and tax matters at home still were regarded as a bit bearish, the lack of any urgent liquidation, as in the preceding session, prompted belated bidding for assorted favorites. Inflation ideas again served as a bolstering influence.

At the start declines ranged from fractions to around a point. Support soon arrived, however, and in the closing hour set-backs were reduced or transformed into healthy plus marks.

Transfers were around 350,000 shares.

Pinning on gains at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Chesapeake (AP) Ohio, Standard Oil (N. J.), U. S. Rubber, Sperry, American Can, Du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Westinghouse and Montgomery Ward.

Laggards the greater part of the day included Western Union, Johns-Manville, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, J. I. Case and Sears Roebuck.

Bonds were uneven as were the principal commodities. At Chicago wheat was off about 1/8 to 5/8 of a cnt a bushel and corn up 1/8 to 3/8. Cotton, in late trades, was under water 35 to 85 cents a bale.

In the curb retreating tendencies were exhibited by Humble Oil, Lake Shore, Glen Alden Coal and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Minor advances were registered for American Light and Republic Aviation.

The bond market leaned slightly to the offside today but losses in all cases were small and a few rails showed increasing resistance to the lower trend near the final hour.

Unchanged or lagging behind most of the time were Rock Island generals 4s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, American Telephone 3 1/4s, Portland General Electric 4 1/2s, New York Central 5s and Lehigh Valley 4s.

More resistant were Northern Pacific 6s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1/2s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Armour 4s and Western Union 4 1/2s.

U. S. Governments held in a narrow range on the stock exchange and outside markets with most interest in longer term loans.

Argentine 4s and Brazil 6 1/2s were among foreign dollar bonds showing modest improvement.

London Market Generally Steady

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—The stock market closed generally steady today.

British funds mostly were unchanged. Foreign bonds ended firmer.

In the industrials tobaccos were firmer, home rails reactionary and oil shares easier. Kaffirs and diamonds were dull.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 46-44	104.4	104.4	104.4
18 2½s 67-62	100.14	100.9	100.14

Federal Farm Mtg.

1 3s 49-44	103.23	103.23	103.23

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	103.20	103.20	103.20

New York City Bond

2 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	64	64	64
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
8 Am T¾T 3½s 66	107⅛	107	107⅛
3 Am T&T 3½s 61	107½	107⅛	107½
2 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11 Am Tobacco 3s 6	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Am Tob 4s 51	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109½	109½
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78	78
12 A C Line cit 4s 52	65⅜	65	65
15 A C Line 4½s 64	60⅜	60	60½
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	33¾	33¾
10 Atl Gul & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
3 B&O 1st mtg 4½ st	87	86¾	86¾
1 B&O st A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
13 B&O 95 st C	31¼	30½	30½
21 B&O 2000 st D	27¼	27	27¼
2 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27¼	27¼
31 B&O 60 st	27¼	27	27¼
1 Consol n Coal 5s 60	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12 Cuba Nc Ry 5½s 42 rct	28⅛	28	28¼
12 Cuba RR 5s 52	35	34½	34¾
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	103⅝	103½	103⅝
48 D & R G 4s 36	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 D & R G west 5s 78	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
5 Det Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Dul Miss&I 2½s 62	100	100	100
8 Elec Auto Lt 2¾s 50	47½	47	47
19 Erie 4½s 2015	90	90	90
4 Erie 4s 95	96	95	95
4 Erie Ohio 3½s 71	13½	13½	13½
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12½	12½	12½
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	12½	12½	12½
3 Gedrich 4½s 56	105	104½	105
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅛	99	99
6 Gt Nor 5s 53	90½	90¼	90¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80½	80½	80½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 61	107⅞	107¾	107¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	94½	94¼	94½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
1 Gt Nor 3½s 47	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51	51	51
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79	79	79
2 Housatonic 5s 37	87½	87½	87½
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39¾	39½	39¾
42 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	41¾	41¾
44 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	47	47	47
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44	44¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
11 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	54	54	54
1 Ill Cen 5s 56	47⅜	47¼	47¼
14 IC&CRL&NO 5s 63 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
13 IC&CRL&NO 4½s 63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
5 Inspirat C Corp 4s 52	10	10	10
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	17⅞	17¼	17¼
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27	27	27
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	105	104¾	104¾
8 Int Nkgr 6s 55	58½	58¼	58¼
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	57⅞	57½	57½
3 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	48½	48¾
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45	45	45
6 KCFtS M 4s 34 ct	60	60	60
1 K C South 3s 50	90	90	90
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 plain	100	100	100
20 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 42	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 80 D	99½	99½	99½
10 Lac Gas 5s 45	73	73	73
1 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	70	70	70
1 Leh C& 4½s 54 C	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Leh ValRTerm 5s 54	36	36	36
3 Lehigh Val 6s 2003	32½	32½	32½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	55	55	55
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Long Dock 3½s 50	98	98	98
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100	100	100
4 Loue&N 5s 2003B	91¾	91¼	91¼
10 Loue&N 4½s 2003	81	80¼	81
6 Louis&N 3¾s32003	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Louis&N 3½s 56A	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	106	106	106
1 McKees&R 6s 34	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Millspr&SM cn 4s 38	13½	13	13½
10 M&P&SM cn 4s 38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
36 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¾	18¼	18¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	31	31
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	39	39
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29½	29½	29½
14 Ma Pac 3s 65 A	29	28⅝	29
28 Mo Pac 5s TT P	29	28¾	29
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	29	29
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	29	29
28 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29¼	28¾	29¼
40 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	20	20	20
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 MonWPaPubSv6s65	109¾	109¾	109¾
19 Mont Pow 3½s 66	105½	105	105½
7 Mor & Essex 3s 55	39¼	39	39¼
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	36¾	35⅝	36¾
16 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 53B	107	107	107
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	47	47	47
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46	46	46
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	42½	42½	42½
9 NY & Putnam 4s 93	40½	40	40
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50½	50¾
30 NYC 4¼s 2013A	48¾	48¾	48¾
47 NYC cn 4s 98	48	47⅞	48
55 NYC cv 3½s82	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	70½	70½	70½
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
28 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62½	62¾
15 NY Edis 3½s 65	108¼	107¾	107¾
37 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28½	28	28½
10 NYNH&H 4½s 40	53	52⅞	53
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	32½	33
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	33¾	32½	33¾
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	29½	29½	29½
30 NYNH&H 3½s 56	30	30	30
4 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Nor Sou cv 5s 41	28¾	28¾	28¾
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52	51⅞	52
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52½	52	52
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47	47
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 74	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107	107
17 Ohio Pow 4½s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ont Pw N Fall 3s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105	105	105
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Otis Steel 4½s 82A	101	100½	101
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s 71	107	107	107
3 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	103	102	102
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110½	110½
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
2 Pac T&T 5½s 66B	107½	107½	107½
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
7 Para Pict 4s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen P & L 4½s 74	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pen P&Li 3½s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Pen P&Li 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅝	88½	88⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97¾	97	97¾
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	97	97
2 Pen RR 4½s 52	88⅝	88½	88⅝
1 Pen GL&C Chi 5s 87	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	99	98½	99
47 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	9½	8⅝	9⅛
19 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
1 PCC & StL 5s 70A	108½	108½	108½
9 PCC & StL 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s 80	88	88	88
13 Readg 4½s 97 A	78½	78½	78½
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¾	75	75½
1 Republic Stl 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	56	49½	56
20 Rio Gr West 4s 49	23¾	23¾	23¾
60 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6	5¾	6
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 St L & Adir 5s 96	55	55	55
9 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	65½	65½	65½
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	14¼	14¼	14¾
19 St L S F 4½s 78	14¼	14	14¼
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	88¾	88¼	88¾
10 Columbia G 5s 196	88¾	88¼	88¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Con Edis 3½s 56	106	106	106
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	104
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 50	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Consol n Coal 5s 60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Consum Pow 3½s 65	28⅛	28	28¼
12 Cuba Nc Ry 5½s 42 rct	28⅛	28	28¼
12 Cuba RR 5s 52	35	34½	34¾
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	103⅝	103½	103⅝
48 D & R G 4s 36	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 D & R G west 5s 78	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
5 Det Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Dul Miss&I 2½s 62	100	100	100
8 Elec Auto Lt 2¾s 50	47½	47	47
19 Erie 4½s 2015	90	90	90
4 Erie 4s 95	96	95	95
4 Erie Ohio 3½s 71	13½	13½	13½
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12½	12½	12½
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	12½	12½	12½
3 Gedrich 4½s 56	105	104½	105
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅛	99	99
6 Gt Nor 5s 53	90½	90¼	90¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80½	80½	80½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 61	107⅞	107¾	107¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	94½	94¼	94½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
1 Gt Nor 3½s 47	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51	51	51
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79	79	79
2 Housatonic 5s 37	87½	87½	87½
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39¾	39½	39¾
42 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	41¾	41¾
44 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	47	47	47
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44	44¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
11 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	54	54	54
1 Ill Cen 5s 56	47⅜	47¼	47¼
14 IC&CRL&NO 5s 63 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
13 IC&CRL&NO 4½s 63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
5 Inspirat C Corp 4s 52	10	10	10
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	17⅞	17¼	17¼
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27	27	27
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	105	104¾	104¾
8 Int Nkgr 6s 55	58½	58¼	58¼
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	57⅞	57½	57½
3 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	48½	48¾
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45	45	45
6 KCFtS M 4s 34 ct	60	60	60
1 K C South 3s 50	90	90	90
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 plain	100	100	100
20 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 42	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 80 D	99½	99½	99½
10 Lac Gas 5s 45	73	73	73
1 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	70	70	70
1 Leh C& 4½s 54 C	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Leh ValRTerm 5s 54	36	36	36
3 Lehigh Val 6s 2003	32½	32½	32½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	55	55	55
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Long Dock 3½s 50	98	98	98
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100	100	100
4 Loue&N 5s 2003B	91¾	91¼	91¼
10 Loue&N 4½s 2003	81	80¼	81
6 Louis&N 3¾s32003	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Louis&N 3½s 56A	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	106	106	106
1 McKees&R 6s 34	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Millspr&SM cn 4s 38	13½	13	13½
10 M&P&SM cn 4s 38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
36 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¾	18¼	18¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	31	31
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	39	39
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29½	29½	29½
14 Ma Pac 3s 65 A	29	28⅝	29
28 Mo Pac 5s TT P	29	28¾	29
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	29	29
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	29	29
28 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29¼	28¾	29¼
40 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	20	20	20
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 MonWPaPubSv6s65	109¾	109¾	109¾
19 Mont Pow 3½s 66	105½	105	105½
7 Mor & Essex 3s 55	39¼	39	39¼
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	36¾	35⅝	36¾
16 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 53B	107	107	107
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	47	47	47
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46	46	46
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	42½	42½	42½
9 NY & Putnam 4s 93	40½	40	40
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50½	50¾
30 NYC 4¼s 2013A	48¾	48¾	48¾
47 NYC cn 4s 98	48	47⅞	48
55 NYC cv 3½s82	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 NYC&HR 3½s 97	70½	70½	70½
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
28 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62½	62¾
15 NY Edis 3½s 65	108¼	107¾	107¾
37 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28½	28	28½
10 NYNH&H 4½s 40	53	52⅞	53
12 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	32½	33
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	33¾	32½	33¾
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	29½	29½	29½
30 NYNH&H 3½s 56	30	30	30
4 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Nor Sou cv 5s 41	28¾	28¾	28¾
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52	51⅞	52
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52½	52	52
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47	47
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 74	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107	107
17 Ohio Pow 4½s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ont Pw N Fall 3s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105	105	105
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Otis Steel 4½s 82A	101	100½	101
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s 71	107	107	107
3 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	103	102	102
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110½	110½
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
2 Pac T&T 5½s 66B	107½	107½	107½
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
7 Para Pict 4s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen P & L 4½s 74	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Pen P&Li 3½s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Pen P&Li 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅝	88½	88⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97¾	97	97¾
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97	97	97
2 Pen RR 4½s 52	88⅝	88½	88⅝
1 Pen GL&C Chi 5s 87	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	99	98½	99
47 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	9½	8⅝	9⅛
19 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
1 PCC & StL 5s 70A	108½	108½	108½
9 PCC & StL 4½s 77	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s 80	88	88	88
13 Readg 4½s 97 A	78½	78½	78½
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75¾	75	75½
1 Republic Stl 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	56	49½	56
20 Rio Gr West 4s 49	23¾	23¾	23¾
60 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6	5¾	6
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 St L & Adir 5s 96	55	55	55
9 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	65½	65½	65½
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	14¼	14¼	14¾
19 St L S F 4½s 78	14¼	14	14¼
4 Canada 3s 42	102	102	102
1 Canada 4s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Canada 3 s 61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Canada 2½s 45	100½	100½	100½
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Cuba 5½s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	73	73	73
1 Irish Free St 5s 60	78	78	78
10 Mex 10 4s ass 45	8	8	8
1 Norway 4½s 65	88	88	88
1 Pernambuco 7s 47	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Peru 1st 6s '60	12¼	12¼	12¼
14 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	40	40	40
8 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	62¾	62¾	62¾
12 Urug aj 3½s 4s4½s'79	86	86	86

——1942—— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	6	3½	3¾	3¾	Jul 9
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	8⅜	Chi Gr W pf	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5¼	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	Jul 11
17½	12½	Chi Pn T 1½s	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 13
39¼	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
52	45	CPT pf pf 2½	2	48	45	45	Jul 2
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 6
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 6
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 13
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 3
13¾	11¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 9
2¼	1½	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 13
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Co 2e	38	63⅜	62	63½	+ ½
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	
3	2⅛	City

Commerce and Finance

House, Senate to Debate Selling of Grains Under Parity

Business and Industry

Barkley Warns Shackling OPA Wrong Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration went to bat in the Senate today against weakening of its price control authority, with Democratic Leader Alben Barkley (Ky.) telling the Chamber it would be unfortunate if the people got the impression Senators were "more interested in patronage than in winning the home front battle."

Demanding a delay in all controversial votes the 43 Senators he said were absent could return to the city, Senator Barkley served notice he intended to fight for elimination of restrictions on the Price Control Administration written into a $1,856,000,000 supplemental money bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee. (A quorum call listed 61 Senators present, with 35 absentees.)

If the restrictions were approved, he declared, Price Administrator Leon Henderson "would be so limited he would have no authority whatsoever."

No Money for Subsidies

The committee increased to $140,000,000 the $75,000,000 previously voted by the House to finance a year's operation of the Office of Price Administration, but stipulated that none of this money should be used to pay subsidies. It also tied up Mr. Henderson's authority to fix prices on processed agricultural commodities.

Senator Barkley raised his chief objections to the farm amendment and to a provision requiring Senate confirmation of all OPA employees receiving $4,500 or higher yearly salaries. It was the latter requirement which he asserted might "create the impression that we are more interested in patronage than in winning the home front battle."

This battle, he said, was against uncontrolled inflation and the Democratic leader warned that if Mr. Henderson lacked authority to keep down prices on food, shoes, clothing and other articles, there was no telling to what heights they might rise.

Senator Barkley opposed a committee-approved amendment requiring that the Secretary of Agriculture determine the maximum price on processed farm commodities before Mr. Henderson could act, with the specification that the price must reflect 110 per cent parity returns to farmers. Parity is a price calculated to give farmers returns equal to those of a past period, usually 1909-14.

The committee also provided that no OPA funds could be used to enforce a 2½cents a gallon gasoline price increase in States where there had been no increase in the cost of transportation of the fuel because of the withdrawal of tankers, and barred the fixing of varying prices on hardwood lumber within a single State.

An "Inexhaustible" List

It made another change in House language which members said was designed to prevent the OPA from turning over confidential business information, obtained by questionnaire, to other Government agencies.

Senator Barkley said the list of commodities which would be placed under the 110 per cent parity provision would be "inexhaustible" if the committee amendment was adopted.

"It would include suits, shoes and practically everything purchased," he declared.

Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee retorted that the appropriations committee merely was trying to do its duty and recited a provision of the original Price Control Act requiring the prices of processed agricultural commodities to reflect the 110 per cent parity standard.

"In the hearing," he declared, "it was testified that provision of the act was not complied with by the price administrator."

As for the amendment requiring Senate confirmation of higher-salaried employees, Senator McKellar said if there was any politics in it, "it is politics that come from these (OPA) officials that have been set up."

While Senator McKellar said he was "surprised" that Mr. Henderson was displeased with the committee's disposition of the bill, Senator Joseph Bailey (D) of North Carolina said he considered it "unusual procedure" for the Senate to attempt to tie down the funds of an administrative officer in such a manner.

With Senator Barkley observing that the Senate ought not to vote on the measure until Wednesday or Thursday, the bill, carrying large appropriations for such agencies as the War Shipping Administration and others, was made the unfinished business for resumption of debate today.

Westinghouse Elec. X-Ray Plant Goes to Baltimore

BALTIMORE (AP)—The manufacturing plant of the X-Ray division, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, will be moved to Baltimore from Long Island City, N. Y., Vice-President Walter C. Evans announced.

The administrative offices were transferred in January, along with 135 employees of the X-ray division who set up plans for the plant in Baltimore.

D. C. Lee, official on the local project, said the new factory would require the hiring of more than 350 Baltimore people.

Mr. Evans, in announcing the move, also disclosed the promotion of Edward F. Moran, sales manager, to the post of assistant to C. V. Aggers, manager, and the appointment of Chandler S. Eason, manager of the division's Philadelphia office, to succeed Mr. Moran.

Attorney for Swift

William N. Strack

Named head of the law department and general attorney for Swift & Co. Mr. Strack, who has been with the organization for 23 years, succeeds E. B. Kixmiller, recently appointed general counsel.

Central America Disposing of Axis Property to Latins

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said in a statement "Axis property and assets are beginning to be sold in Central America to Central Americans."

The statement said El Salvador had taken the lead in establishing such a policy. The department said this contrasted with the first World War when Latin America generally permitted Germany and her allies to "pick up where they left off," after hostilities.

"One of the liabilities which the hemisphere has faced during the period when the Axis was preparing for actual warfare," the department said, "has been the network of Axis-controlled commercial and industrial organizations, the great strength of which was due primarily to the fact that they had been allowed to continue through the last war and provide the nucleus for further growth and both economic and political power."

Under the El Salvador plan, Axis property will be sold and only the money received from such sales will be held for the Axis owners. From these funds, however, the Government may confiscate damages suffered from U-boat or other Axis attacks.

In the United States no policy on such matters has been announced. Tentatively enemy properties are being taken over by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, and placed under American management, without regard to whether the properties eventually will be sold or returned.

Financial Leaders To Explore Problems Jointly With SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A wartime conference of financial leaders with Securities and Exchange Commissioners will be held here next Monday to initiate what SEC Chairman Ganson Purcell termed a "joint exploration of the problems" confronting the securities business and the commission.

Among those invited to attend are Emil Schram, President, New York Stock Exchange; Edgar Scott, President, Philadelphia Stock Exchange; James F. Burns, Jr., President, Association of Stock Exchange Firms; Andrew C. Reid, President, Detroit Stock Exchange; John S. Fleek, President, Investment Bankers Association of America; Wallace H. Fulton, Executive Director, National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; and Marshall R. Barbour, President, Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

Beef Price Ceiling Date Is Postponed

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has postponed the effective date of price ceiling on beef and veal carcases and wholesale cuts, as it affects non-slaughtering sellers, until July 20. The previous effective date was yesterday.

The deferment was allowed because non-slaughtering merchandisers will, for the most part, be selling beef this week which was bought last week under the old prices.

The effective date on all sausage items covered by the meat regulation also was postponed until July 20. This delay was granted because the formula for pricing sausage was not given to the industry until last week, and it entails considerable bookkeeping. For the same reason, all sellers were permitted to postpone from July 18 to July 25 the deadline for filing their report of maximum prices.

WPB Again Requests Typewriters for Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Businessmen were urged anew to respond at once to the request of Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, that they make typewriters available for use by the Army and Navy.

The appeal was made by William M. Harris, chairman of the WPB's office machinery procurement committee. Mr. Harris said typewriters were "an indispensable tool of war."

War Damage Insurance Job One of Biggest in History

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fire insurance industry in downtown New York City has been teeming with activity in the last month and is just now beginning to look forward to a long breath of relaxation as the back of one of the biggest rush insurance jobs of all times has just been broken. The industry has been writing land war-risk insurance, sometimes called "bombardment insurance," though it also covers damage wrought by the armed forces of the United States in resisting attack.

The size of this job has soared beyond all but the most sanguine expectations in the last few weeks. An estimate that $25,000,000,000 of such insurance may be taken out is called moderate by fire insurance people here. In New York City alone it is said that 90 per cent of real estate valued at round $15,000,000,000 will be insured. Great demand for the new insurance is also reported from the West Coast, particularly from San Francisco and Los Angeles, and at least an equal percentage of San Francisco insurable property may be covered.

Big Plants Rush to Cover

Naturally, owners of property far inland are not so keen about the new insurance, particularly since the rates are the same for Albuquerque, New Mexico, or Salina, Kansas, as for the property adjacent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in New York City. However, some extremely large covers have been taken in Detroit and other large industrial cities, by property owners who presumably have discovered that the map of the world looks a good deal different in the round than in the flat, and that by the Great Circle route bombers from Berlin could reach Detroit about as easily as New York and more easily than Washington, D. C., where some people have been expecting a token raid aimed at boosting German morale.

In short, the response of property owners has been very fast and strong. Big corporate owners of arms plants have been particularly quick to cover. So have electric power companies, whose properties would naturally be immediate targets. Railroads, industries, and apartment and home owners have asked for the insurance. The low rates offered—a maximum of 30 cents per $100 (with a 50 per cent co-insurance clause) have been particularly attractive to boards of directors and trustees with a responsibility to stockholders or others for large property values. Some policies have run as high as $100,000,000. Notable exceptions have been the bridges of the Port of New York Authority, and the property of the United States Government, which does not buy property insurance but "insures itself."

All told it is estimated that the amount of land war risk insurance will come fairly close to the total of outstanding fire insurance. Premiums are expected to run between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000, probably more nearly the former figure. Last year, which was very good, the fire insurance companies collected premiums of a shade over $1,000,000,000 of which about half was fire insurance. Thus land war risk premiums will run 60 per cent or over of total fire insurance premiums paid. This is an extraordinary performance, since despite the Great Circle risk to the northeast inland industrial area, chief areas of bombardment or bombing risk are, of course, the coastal areas of the Atlantic and Pacific, plus the northeast industrial area of the country.

Insurance at No Cost

The most extraordinary part of the story, however, is that most of this insurance is being written in a few weeks' time.

Cause of the rush, and brief story of the new insurance, is as follows:

Shortly after Pearl Harbor Congress set up the War Damage Corporation, which "insured" all the property in the United States to the extent of $100,000,000, against enemy bombing, free gratis for nothing. In effect this meant that in case of a raid or raids WDC was authorized to pay out up to $100,000,000 on property losses.

All hands thought this was unsatisfactory for several reasons. First, the sum was inadequate. A single raid might easily burn up this $100,000,000 fund. Furthermore, Congress didn't seem to like the idea of free insurance, which is really not insurance at all, but an underwriting of damage.

Meantime the fire insurance industry itself was of two thoughts about the matter. Some thought the industry ought to write such insurance. But the majority of the industry thought not; it felt that such was "catastrophe insurance," and therefore dangerous and too big for private underwriters, and it felt further that, just as War Shipping Administration undertook in the spring of 1942 to provide marine war risk insurance after the private companies (Marine Syndicate C) had been rather badly burned, so the Government should undertake land war risk insurance.

There was extensive discussion in Congress over the law. Long discussion decided there should be no minimum of free or premiumless insurance; discussion settled that the system should not be, as in Britain, compulsory. Finally virtually all technical details were left to the War Damage Corporation itself, an RFC Jesse Jones subsidiary.

Short Time Limit

After the law was passed there was delay in drawing up the rules and regulations. War Damage Corporation is, of course, little more than a name on a door, its officers ex-officio RFC people. Its lawyers were busy, chiefly with the great modern mystery of who's got the rubber plant. And there were a great many things to be decided, such as whether the rates should be uniform or not for the country; how wide a range in the rates there should be; and where the regular fire insurance companies should fit in the picture.

So a rough draft of the general rules and regulations was not available until June 15.

This was painfully close to July 1. July 1 was the date on which the $100,000,000 of free insurance of the War Damage Corporation expired. That meant that tens of thousands of would-be insurers had only 15 days to get their applications in, or their property would be uncovered of air raid insurance. And they had to do it while the fire insurance companies and their agents were struggling to assimilate an entirely new body of rules and regulations, unavoidably complex, about an entirely new line of business.

Fire insurance companies normally permit "binders" to take care of such emergencies. While the paper work of an application is being made out, a property owner can merely ask for insurance, and get a "binder," binding the insurance company to pay in case of fire before the formal application is completed and check received. But the War Damage Corporation ruled out binders, and rightly so according to fire insurance. It didn't want any "free credit," i. e., any riders who might get alarmed, take out a binder during or after a raid, regain courage and never fill out the application and pay the check—thus getting free insurance for a time.

Working Without Profit

But in the circumstances, WDC bridged its rule, and permitted binders to July 1; then when the rush continued, it extended this permission to July 15. After that the insurance won't be good unless the completed application has been received—with the check.

The fire insurance people are working on a basis which is calculated to return them only their expenses, without profit. They get a maximum of 3½ per cent of the premium, except for the smallest premiums. The minimum premium is $3, of which the agent gets $1, the company 50 cents and WDC $1.50. But in the big policies that run into the millions, the maximum the agent gets is $700 and agent and company $1000. There has been some criticism of this, particularly as to the size of the minimum commission, but the set-up has been arranged to give the greatest simplicity and furthermore the bookkeeping and handling costs of the small policy is nearly as large as that of the big.

The whole structure and rules have been simplified as far as possible. Ordinary fire rates range from 5 cents to $2 per $100 depending on the risk, but for land war risk the rates range only from 10 cents on dwellings to 30 cents on industrial property (co-insured) with no adjustments for fire-resistance, location, etc.

A deluge of questions has poured in to the WDC, which tries to answer them all, but has asked the fire companies to take care of as many as possible. The companies have set up committees in New York, Hartford, Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta, to answer these questions, which should be channelled through regular agents and regular companies. The primary purpose of the thing is to cover the risks, particularly the big risks, fast, and settle the minor technicalities as fast as time permits.

WPB Takes Over Aniline Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board took control over the distribution of aniline, a move which gave the government authority to dictate the use of the important chemical which is an ingredient of explosives, dyes, drugs and synthetic rubber.

Consumers seeking delivery of aniline and producers and distributors of the chemical must make periodic reports to WPB on output and disposition of the chemical. The restrictions do not apply to use by the armed services of aniline produced by them, or to the use by any person of less than 500 pounds of aniline a month. WPB said no shortage existed at the moment, but increasing demand and possible interruption of imports made the control advisable.

Copper Eased to Aid Production of Binoculars

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The War Production Board has revised its copper conservation order to permit the manufacture of binoculars and ship valves for military use after August 1.

At the same time, the WPB announced that manufacturers of lamps and lamp shades would be permitted to use up existing supplies of fabricated metal and lamp cords. However production may not exceed 60 per cent of the 1940 rate.

Pig Iron Output at New Peak

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—For the fourth consecutive month, the Hamilton plant of the American Rolling Mill Company has set a new high monthly record for production of pig iron. June production topped the May figure by 314 tons.

Farm Price Parity Issue Still Unsolved

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—A Senate-House conference committee patched up its differences on all but one issue in the $680,000,000 farm appropriations bill today and agreed to submit to both houses a disputed amendment authorizing the Government to sell up to 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for livestock feed at about 83 cents a bushel.

Senator Hugh McNary of Oregon, the minority leader, said it was his understanding House conferees also would submit to their body a proposal that the sale of government-held wheat be permitted at the full parity price for corn (correct), which is about 97 cents a bushel.

Expect Senate Opposition

If this provision is accepted by the House, Senator McNary said he had no doubt that it would be opposed strenuously in the Senate, which has held out for the 83 cent price, or 85 per cent of corn parity.

(Parity is a price calculated to give the farmer a return for his crops equivalent in purchasing power to that he received in a past period, usually 1909-14.)

The conferees thus left up in the air the chief controversial point in the bill, a section President Roosevelt has insisted must be retained in order to make sufficient feed available at a low price to encourage production of meat and dairy products for military and civilian uses.

The House Agriculture Committee approved today a Senate bill providing for loans up to 100 per cent of parity on the 1942 corn, wheat, cotton, rice tobacco and peanut crops.

The measure, the committee said, would assure co-operating farmers of Government loans amounting to the full parity value of their crops.

Even though the crop was selling at a price below parity, the farmer would not be the loser, since he could at any time allow the Commodity Credit Corporation to foreclose on the crop without making up the difference between the market value of the crop and the amount of the loan he received.

See Farmers Getting Theirs

Chairman Hampton Fulmer (D), of South Carolina, expressed belief the legislation would put an end to the deadlock between the Senate and the House over whether to permit sales of Government-controlled grain surpluses at sub-parity prices.

It wouldn't make any difference at what price the Government disposed of the surplus, Mr. Fulmer said, because the farmer would get parity through his loan.

Other matters agreed upon, Everett M. Dirksen (R), of Illinois, said, were:

Salaries and expenses of the Farm Tenant Administration $1,625,000 (the Senate had sought $2,000,000 and the House $1,250,000.) Farm tenant loans, $32,500,000. (The Senate had sought $40,000,000 and the House $25,000,000.)

Rehabilitation loans for "services and assistance," $37,500,000. (The Senate sought $50,319,557 and the House $25,319,557.)

Regular loans, $97,500,000. (The Senate sought $125,000,000 and the House $70,000,000.)

Agricultural conservation payments should be taken into account and added to the farmer's market return in determining the amount of parity payments.

Lumber 'Freeze' Order Is Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board extended its lumber "freeze" order for a month, pending development "of a system of distribution," based on need of lumber for war purposes.

Officials declined to say what form of distribution would be adopted, emphasizing that plans had not been worked out.

At the same time, WPB revised the freeze order, permitting sale and delivery of lumber for repair and maintenance of railway cars and allowing small sawmills to resume retail sales.

Arthur T. Upson, chief of the lumber products branch, said the shortage of many types of construction lumber had become more serious since sales were halted May 13 and that demands of the armed services "are large and rapidly increasing."

He said requirements for boxing and crating of munitions would soon be vastly expanded, adding to the already heavy burden of lumber producers who are furnishing wood as a substitute for many articles formerly made of metal.

Under the revised order, mills sawing less than 5,000 feet of softwood a day are exempt from the restrictions. Further, sawmills which normally engaged in local retailing because their communities are not served by regular retail yards may resume such sales to the local trade.

Steel Scrap Salvage Record

PHILADELPHIA — Officials of the Philadelphia Refinery of The Atlantic Refining Company have congratulated themselves on a record salvage of steel scrap in June when 1,807,000 pounds of the precious metal was collected and sold to scrap brokers. The total was more than 1,000,000 pounds in excess of the monthly average of scrap collections at the Philadelphia refinery where a large volume of steel scrap salvage is the normal thing. Announcement of the record was made by Robert H. Colley, Atlantic president.

Argentine Branch of Boston Bank Marks 25th Anniversary

The Argentine branch of the First National Bank of Boston, located in Buenos Aires, is today celebrating its twenty-fifty anniversary.

Established July 14, 1917, the branch know in Argentina as the "Banco de Boston," is the largest North American bank in the Southern Hemisphere. It ranks sixth among all banks in Buenos Aires, with total deposits equivalent to over $43,000,000 and approximately 130,000 customers.

Banking quarters are on the lower floors of the bank's 10-story building, situated in the heart of the financial section of the city. In addition to the main branch, three sub-branches are operated within the city limits, one in a suburb of Buenos Aires and one at Rosario, an important grain port and the second largest city in Argentina.

The present head of the Argentine organization is Lansing Wilcox, Vice-President and Manager. Mr. Wilcox, a native of Sheffield, Mass., first became associated at the Buenos Aires Branch in 1921. Managers are Hilary A. Driscoll and Edmund R. Stevens, both former residents of Greater Boston.

Production of Natural Rubber Gaining in Western Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 14—Fast-growing rubber trees are to be planted throughout the tropical Americas under a resolution adopted here by the Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture. At the same time it is disclosed that 25,000,000 seeds of the hevea rubber tree have already been planted in "victory nurseries."

As a result, revival of natural rubber production in the Western Hemisphere is making encouraging progress, Dr. E. W. Brandes of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told the conference. Dr. Brandes is in charge of rubber plant research for the Department.

25 Million Seeds Planted

Begun nearly two years ago, the rubber planting program is sponsored jointly by 12 tropical American countries and the United States. It is a long-time undertaking and will require at least four to five years to produce significant quantities of rubber. Three research centers are now at work on breeding for high yields and resistance to the leaf blight disease. Each cooperating country has one or more nurseries for propagation of seedlings and increase of budwood.

Approximately 25 million seeds of the hevea rubber tree have been planted in these nurseries, and large numbers of the young trees have been budded with wood from strains selected for their high yield and resistance to disease.

Demonstration plantations that serve as a connecting link between the research activities and the small grower were suggested by Dr. Brandes as being the next logical step in the program. He told of one plantation of 2,000 acres, formerly in bananas, that is to be used as a demonstration planting near one of the research centers. In another country two such plantations will be ready next year. A third country has plans for five sub-stations, each of which will include 2,000-acre demonstration plantings.

"The beginnings thus far made in demonstration plantations only emphasize the need for more," he said. "From the example of the plantation rubber industries of the Orient a lesson should be learned as to the mutually beneficial interrelations of plantations and family-size farms.

Need Adequate Financing

"Small growers unfamiliar with the complicated practices of budding, tapping, preparation of rubber, etc., are not likely to start planting rubber trees or, if they do, are not likely to be successful unless there are alequately financed, well managed estates from which they can acquire the necessary skills in the conduct of their own enterprises. Rapid development of rubber production in the Western Hemisphere can best be promoted if a similar balance of large and small plantings is realized with initial experimental plantations by the interested governments."

Dr. Brandes believes that demonstration plantations might be so planned and located as to center interest in undeveloped regions where the settlers could utilize family labor to harvest wild rubber while their young trees are maturing.

Dr. E. C. Auchter, Research Administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, foresees tremendous production demands on the farm to make up for limited manpower and lost imports of needed materials during and after the war. Research must fill the gap, and to do this calls for use of the most advanced knowledge as a powerful tool to advance human welfare.

"If we learn how to distribute the abundance technology can produce," Dr. Auchter said, "agricultural science will help us to feed, clothe, and house ourselves better than the human race as a whole has ever done in the past—and to be healthier and stronger and saner."

Fats, Fibers Indispensable

Fats and fibers indispensable for winning the war are being sought by the United Nations in Latin America since sources in the Far East were cut off. Dr. K. S. Markley of the United States delegation finds Brazil and Argentina in best position to supply the needed vegetable oils.

Stricter limitation of fat consumption in the United States, presumably including rationing for the general public, is foreseen by Dr. F. F. Elliott of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington. Such measures are indicated in view of needs for more fats among the United Nations.

Wider use of machinery is essential for raising fiber production to meet war demands, according to Dr. H. W. Barre of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Aside from cotton, the strategic plant fibers needed in the United States are abaca, flax, hemp, henequen, jute, kapok, and sisal.

The conference here is nearing the stage of final action on the many projects presented. Sessions are scheduled to end Thursday.

SEC Approves Dissolution Of No. Am. Light & Power

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The North American Light & Power Company's proposal to dissolve, in accordance with an order by the Securities and Exchange Commission, was approved by the SEC.

The holding company also proposes to liquidate a subsidiary, Power & Light Securities Company, which has as assets 12,478 shares of common and a like number of 5 per cent cumulative preferred of Illinois Iowa Power Company.

North American also plans to pay off at par with interest $3,376,000 principal amount of its outstanding debentures held by the public.

Cottonseed Crushings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the 11-month period, Aug. 1 to June 30, totaled 3,946,664 tons, compared with 4,319,107 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Major Changes In Tax Measure Seen Possible

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Chairman Adolph Sabath (D) of Illinois, of the House Rules Committee today proposed opening the $6,250,000,000 tax bill to "about a half-a-dozen major amendments" on corporation and individual levies when it reaches the floor for debate, probably Thursday.

As the House Ways and Means Committee prepared to inspect finally the big revenue measure, then go before the rules committee to request that no amendments be permitted, Mr. Sabath voiced opposition to a "closed rule."

Would Allow Amendments

"I am going to try to report a rule (for procedure during debate) which will permit the offering of amendments on the most contested provisions," he said in an interview.

Administration leaders and most Ways and Means Committee members predicted, however, that as usual, the procedure would preclude any revisions except those which the committee might adopt.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, said Congress might be asked to consider next January a new revenue measure even bigger than the $6,230,000,000 bill scheduled for House debate this week, and ought to establish now a permanent wartime taxation structure.

While he would not comment on the rates involved in the pending bill, Senator George predicted the Senate committee, once it receives the measure, would give careful consideration to a proposal that all taxpayers invest a stated percentage of their taxable income in government bonds, bearing no interest and not negotiable until after the war.

May Seek New Tax Field

Senator George indicated the scope of the Senate committee's action the measure would depend largely on whether a new tax bill was to be presented to Congress later to make up the $2,500,000,000 deficit between the Treasury's request for revenue and the amount the current bill would provide as well as other large additions.

He commented that a new field of taxation must be invaded if the Treasury figure was to be reached.

If there was to be a new revenue bill, such as he said he had heard discussed in unofficial quarters, Senator George indicated that the Senate committee might not attempt to inject new forms of taxes into the $6,250,000,000 measure.

"We should fix a general tax structure now and leave it standing during the war period," he declared. "That is the much sounder and wiser course to take. This ought to be the last tax bill we will write during the war period except for changes in rates and to take care of unforseen emergencies."

Philadelphia, Boston Interests Buy Water Systems in Arkansas

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP)—The Arkansas Power & Light Company announced it had signed a contract to sell its water systems in 20 Arkansas cities and towns.

C. Hamilton Moses, A. P. & L. president, said the purchaser was the Arkansas Municipal Water Company, a new concern composed of representatives of Butcher, Sherred Company of Philadelphia, Robert Hawkins Company of Boston and Investor Associates.

Mr. Moses said the price was "about three million dollars."

Announcement that the contract had been signed came after five of the cities involved had filed with the State Utilities Commission interventions protesting the plan.

A number of the cities were reported to be negotiating with the A. P. & L. to buy the systems themselves.

Bank Loans Off In July 8 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $13,000,000 in the week ended July 8.

These loans totaled $6,456,000,000, and were $523,000,000 higher than a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilkey Savings Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 13
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Scandard Engineering	7⅛	8⅛
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10⅜
American Hardware Co	21¼	23⅛
American Manufacturing	22⅝	25⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	89¾	4⅜
American Wringer Co	3⅝	
American Writing Paper Co	19¼	
†Amoskeag Company	6¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	26¾	29½
Appleton Company	108	
Appleton Company 7 pf	2⅛	3⅜
Applied Arts Corp	4¼	4⅝
Arlington Mills	14⅜	15½
Arnold Print Works	23½	25⅛
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	1	1¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	11⅜	13
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	102½	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	8½	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	87⅛	
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	98	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	16⅜	18¼
Boston Wharf Company	29½	32
Boston Woven Hose & Fruh	1.10	1.80
Brown Co pf	20	22½
Brown Co	3¾	4⅝
Campbell A S Co Inc	29¾	
Central Railway Signal A	26¾	29½
Chapman Valve Manufac	13½	15
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¼	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	22	24½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	26¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	55¾	58¾
Draper Corporation	12⅞	14¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	3⅝	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	13⅝	17½
Eastern Corporation	8¾	10
Exolon Co	11½	13½
Family Loan Society Inc	23	25½
Family Loan Society pf A	39¾	43
Food Fair Stores Inc	8¾	10¼
Fruit of the Loom	11½	13
General Fire Extinguisher	23¾	26½
General Machinery	9¾	11⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	17	20
Goodall Worsted Company	6⅞	8½
Graton & Knight Co	63½	67½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	26¼	29
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¾	29¼
Great Northern Paper Co	45¾	47½
Greenfield Tap & D $1.50 cv pf	14¼	17½
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	2⅞	3⅝
Harrington & Richardson	8⅝	10¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅜	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	10	11⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅜	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	22½	25½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	20	22½
Hooker Electro Chem	41½	43¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	7⅛	8¾
†International Machine Tool	11⅜	
Keith George E Co	6⅝	8⅛
Kendall Company	13⅞	16
Kennedy's Inc pf	24½	27
Landers Frary & Clark	19½	21⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	
Lincoln Stores 7	91½	94½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	32½	35½
Marathon Paper Mills	44	47¼
Martin-Rockwell Corp	37½	
Merck & Co	107¾	112⅜
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	102¾	106½
Merrimack Manufacturing	69¾	74½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	19¼	22¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	8½	10
Millers Falls Company	17⅜	18¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	14½	16⅛
Nashawena Mills	49¾	
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	14½	16½
Nashua Manufacturing Co	46¾	48½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	14⅜	16⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	6¼	7
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7
National Shirt Shops	41¾	45½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	33¼	38⅞
Newmarket Manufac Co	29¼	32
Nicholson File Company	21¾	25
Nonquitt Mills	11¾	12⅝
Ohio Finance	27½	30⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11⅛	13
Parker Appliance	95½	100½
Plymouth Cordage Company	21⅞	
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	60¾	68
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf		1.00
Quisset Mill	2¾	3¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	17¾	19⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20½	22½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	44¼	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	23¾	26½
Sanford Mills	23¼	26½
Submarine Signal Co	2¼	3¼
Tampax Inc	2¾	3⅛
Triumph Explosive Inc	8¾	9¾
United Elastic Corp	45¾	49½
U S Envelope Company	100½	105¾
UU S Envelope Co 7 pf	29½	32¾
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	19½	
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	82½	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	15¾	16½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	14¼	16¼
Warner & Swasey Co	33¾	36¼
West Point Manufacturing	12⅜	13⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel		

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	96½	101¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Birmingham Electric	94¼	99½
Cen Illinois P&L 7 pf	74½	79½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	72¾	25¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	20¾	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	98½	103¾
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	76½	81½
Jersey2Central Power 7 pf	88	93
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	90½	95½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	104¾	109½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	2¾	9¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	102½	107½
No States Power Del 5 pf	40¾	44½
No States Power Del 6 pf	45¾	49½
No States Power Del 7 pf	105	110
Ohio Power 4½ pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101½	106½
Ohio Power Serv 7 pf	80¾	85¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	77½	83½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	90¾	95¾
Public Service Ind	89½	94¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	95½	100½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	72½	77
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	80½	85½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	10	11¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	14½	17
Sierra Pacific Power Co	104	
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	16½	18½
Tampa Electric Co	92½	97½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	78½	81½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	12¾	14¼
Washington Ry & Elec units		

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15½	17
Beverly Gas & Electric	27¾	31¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¼	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	89½	94½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	100½	105½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	87½	
Conn Light & Power	27¾	30½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113½	
Eastern Utilities Asso	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1½
Fall River Gas Works	17¾	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	288½	49½
Green Mountain Power pf	33¾	50¾
*Hartford Electric Light	41¾	24¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	10
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10¾
Holyoke Water Power	27¾	30¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	33¾	37
Lowell Electric Light	60¼	64¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	8¾	10¼
Mass Power & Light pf	22¾	24½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	49¾	51¾
*Narragansett Elec pf	2¾	3¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	21¾	23½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	46¾	50¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	8¼	10
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7½	9
N E Public Serv $6 pf	15	17¾
Newport Electric	5½	7
Providence Gas	99½	104½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	25¾	28
*R I Pub Serv pf	3¾	6¾
*Rockland Light & Power	12¾	14¾
Springfield Gas Light	101¾	
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	17	19
Western Mass Companies		

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (80)	14½	15¾
Bank of New York (14)	283	293
Bankers Trust (1.40)	36⅛	38⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	57½	60¾
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	67¼	69¾
Chase National (1.40)	23¾	24⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	36⅛	38¼
Commercial (8)	148	154
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¼	11½
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	32½	33¾
Empire Trst (3)	37½	40½
First National (80)	1065	1095
Guaranty Trust (12)	217	222
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (3)	23¾	24¾
National City (1)	63½	66
New York Trust (3½)	26½	27½
Public (1½)	2¾	3¼
Title Guarantee & Trust		

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	36¼
First National (2)	34½	290
Merchants National (12)	260	
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	18¼	19½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	118	125
†State Street Trust (8)	215	140
United States Trust (.80)	6½	7½
United Stfass Trust pf (.80)	11¾	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	41	44

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28¾	31¾
Continental Illinois (4)	68¾	72¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34¼	36¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	118½	122½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27	29½
American Equitable (1)	18¾	19¾
American Ins Newark (1½a)	13½	13¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	41¼	43¼
American Reserve	8¾	9¾
American Surety (2½)	48¾	50¾
Automobile (1a)	32	34
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (1.60a)	492	512
Camden Fire (1)	17½	18½
Carolina (1.20a)	34	36
City of New York	18	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	38½	41½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	113½	117½
*Fidelity Deposit (4a)	9¼	10¼
Firemens Newark (.60)	28¼	27¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	38¾	40¾
General Reinsurance (2)	20½	23
Georgia Home (1a)	34½	36½
Glens Falls (1.60)	8½	9¾
Globe & Republic (1½)	5½	7¾
Globe & Rutgers	23¾	26¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	22½	24½
Hanover (1.20)	84½	87½
Hartford Fire (2a)	50	53
Home Fire Sec	25¼	27½
*Home Insurance (1.20a)	11½	12¾
Homestead (1)	7¾	8¾
Knickerbocker (½)	2¼	3¾
Lincoln Fire	1½	3
Maryland Casualty	33¾	39½
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	53½	58½
National Fire (2)	67	71
National Liberty (.20a)	19	20½
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	39	41
New Hampshire (1.80a)	13½	14½
New York Fire (.80)	30½	32
North River (1)	6	6¾
Northeast Insurance		
Phoenix (2a)	82½	85½
Providence Washington (1)	29¼	31¼
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	30½	32½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	30½	32½
Rhode Island Insurance	4¼	5¼
St Paul Fire (8)	241	249
Springfield (4½a)	108½	112½
Standard Accident	43	53
Sun Life (10)	180	210
Travelers (16)	392	402
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	24½	26
United States Fire (2)	42½	44½
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	31¼

*Ex-dividend. aAlso extra or extras. ‡Paid last year. †Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.96
Ameren Holding	2.375	13.875
American Business Shares	2.29	2.51
Axe Houghton Fund	9.19	9.88
Boston Fund	11.85	12.74
Broad Street Investing	10.30	11.08
Bullock Fund	10.41	11.42
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust Co	22.55	24.24
Christiana Securities Co	1930.00	2070.00
Commodity Corp	9.31	10.18
consolidated Investment Tr	26.50	29.25
Dividend Shares	.92	1.01
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	15.04	15.98
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.62	9.58
Equitable Invest Corp	20.62	22.17
Equity corp $3 pf	14.78	15.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.07	14.06
Fund Investors Inc	13.88	15.21
General Capital	24.11	25.97
General Investors Trust	3.71	4.00
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.48	13.42
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.96	1.08
Inst Sec: Insurance Group		
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.87	S-1	....	21.36
B-2	23.32	S-2	....	10.64
B-3	15.39	S-3	....	7.91
B-4	7.86	S-4	....	2.11
K-1	13.29	K-2	....	11.63
‡Loomis Sales Mut Fd	29.39			71.50
‡Loomis Sales 2nd Fd	3.25			29.23
Marryland Fund	15.76			3.95
Mass Invest Tr	7.31			16.41
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.36			7.88
Mutual Invest	.91			8.04
Nation Wide Voting	9.68			1.01
New England Fund	12.50			10.42
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.30			15.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	10.68			.35
Putnam Fund	4.35			11.42
Quarterly Income Shares	3.375			5.10
Railway & Light Sec	38.50			7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	2.53			
Repub Invest Fund	13.30			2.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	11.08			74.78
Spencer Trask Fund				11.78
Stand Util Inc	36.11			11
State Street Invest	.33			69.76
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.60			.68
Trusteed Industry Shrs	12.38			13.53
Wellington Fund				

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.00	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.40	
Diversified Tr C	2.65	
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.85
oundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.48	4.22
Nation Wide Sec	2.61	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	
North Am Bond Tr Shrs 1953	1.80	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.85	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.40	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.80	
Super of Am Tr AA	10.75	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.68	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	25	375
First Boston Corp	8.75	10.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2½ less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	94½	101½
Liberty Aircraft	4	5¼
Piper Aircraft	5¾	7¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co		

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	86¾	89¾
California Wat Ser	5½	1946	104⅝	104⅝
Community Wat Ser	5½	1956	107	110
Indianapolis Water	5	1958	100⅝	103⅝
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1951	94½	97½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	97½	100⅝
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97½	100⅝
New York Wat Ser	5	1957	94½	97½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1950	98¾	101⅝
Scr Bpr Br W Ser	6	1950	64½	67½
So Bay Conc	5½	1951	103¾	106⅝
Union Water Ser	6	1961	106⅛	109⅛
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	100⅛	103⅛

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Assoc D G 2d pf	$2.75	Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Lit Bros pf	$2	July	21	July 11
Interim				
Reynolds (RJ) Tob Co B	35c	.. Aug.	15	July 25
	35c	.. Aug.	15	July 25
Extra				
Middlesex Co Nat Bk (Everett, Mass)	10c	.. July	15	July 8
New Eng Trust Co (Boston, Mass)	$5	.. Aug.	1	July 1
Reduced				
Am Barge Line	15c	Aug.	1	July 20
Irregular				
Diamond Shoe	10c	.. Aug.	1	July 20
Myles Standish Co	$1	July	6	July 6
Liquidating				
Myles Standish	$9.80	.. July	6	July 6
Regular				
Asso D Gds 1pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Bohn Alu&Brass	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Blvd Bk (Forest H)	75c	Aug.	1	July 18
Chain Str Inv Cor	$1.62½	Q Aug.	1	July 15
$4.50 pf		Q Aug.	15	July 30
Corp Invest Class A	5c	Q Aug.		
Drovers National Bank Chicago, Ill	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 30
Do	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 31
Houston Lighting & Power Co	30c	M Aug.	1	July 15
Do	30c	M Sep.	1	July 31
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Loew's Boston Theaters Co	15c	Q Aug.	1	July 25
Middlesex Co Natl Bank (Everett, Mass)	30c	S July	15	July 3
Naumkeag Trust Co., (Salem, Mass.)	25c	S Aug.	1	July 2
New Bedford Cordage Co	25c	.. Sep.	1	Aug 12
New England Fund. Ctfs Benef Int	15c	.. July	31	July 20
New England Trust Co. (Boston)	$10	S Aug.	1	July 1
Northern Tr Co., Phil	$5	Q July	15	July 16
Nor Ohio Tel Co	15c	Q Aug.	1	June 30
Rich's Inc.	70c	Aug.	1	July 20
Scotten Dillon	20c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. - 6
State - Planters Bank & Tr (Richmond)	40c	.. Aug.	1	July 20
Sun Ray Drug	20c	.. Aug.	1	July 20
Do. 6% pf	37½e	Q Aug.		July 20
Washington L. & aTr. (D. C.)	$2	Q Aug.	1	July 22

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Way El Ap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	89¼	89	89¼
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	31	31	31
200	Allum Co Am pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
50	Alum Ind (.80)	8½	8½	8½
150	Alum Ltd (h8)	74¼	74	74
100	Am Cit P&LS	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
600	Am Cyan B (1.60)	17	17	17
900	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	95½	95½	95½
25	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	101½	101½	101½
2100	Am Light&T (-.30)	24	24	24
50	Am Mfg (1e)	3	3	3
800	Am Maracaibo	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Am Republics (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Am Writ Pap	11½	11½	11½
25	Asso BrewCan (1¾g)	20½	20½	20½
2100	Babcock&Wil (¾e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Baldwin Loco war	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Bellanca Aire	12	12	12
100	Bliss (E W)	36	36	36
20	Bohack (HC) 1pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Bras Tr L&P (.40e)	8¾	8¼	8¾
200	Breese Corp (1g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Brewst Aero (.30g)	47½	47½	47½
50	Brill pf	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Brown-F Dist	75¾	75¾	75¾
200	Buf N&EP n pf (5)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Bunk Hill&S (1)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Can Marconi (.04e)	39½	39½	39½
100	Carnation (1a)	44	44	44
1500	Carrier Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Catalin Am (1½g)	10¼	9¾	10
1200	Cessna Aire (1e)	62	62	62
50	Chi Flex Shaft (3e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Childs pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Clark Control (⅝e)	6	6	6
200	Claude Neon Lts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Clev El Illu (2½)	54	54	54
100	Cleve Tract	5	5	5
50	Colum G&F pf3(8)	21	20¾	21
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	101	100¼	100¼
50	Con G&E Bal pf (4)	101	100¼	100¼
300	Cont Roll & St (1e)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
500	Creole Pet (⅝a)	15	14¾	15
300	Croft Brewing	⅞	7-32	
300	Cuban Atl Sug (11½e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300	Dobeckmun (1.4e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Dubilier Cond	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	44½	44½	44½
900	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	7½	7½	7½
100	East G&F 8 pf (3¼k)	21	20¾	21
100	East G&F pf (2¼k)	30	30	30
90	East Mall Iron (1e)	1	1	1
100	El Bond & Sh	41	41	41
200	El Bond & Sh pr (8)	37½	37½	37½
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	4½	4½	4½
100	Emerson Elec(.15e)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
25	Emp G&F 8 pf	133½	133½	133½
70	Emp G&F 8½ pf	130	130	130
320	Emp G&F $7 pf			
400	Equity Corp	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Falcbaf Brew (.60)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	11½	11½	11½
500	Frank Cou Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Froedt G&M (.80e)	13	13	13
100	Gen Firepfg (⅛e)	42½	42½	42½
60	Gen Outdoor pf (6d)	97½	97½	97½
1700	Glen Ald Coal (.60e)	88½	88½	88½
25	Gt Atl & P ny (3e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Groc Str Prod	32	31¾	32
600	Gulf Oil (1a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	earn D Strs	8	8	8
50	Helena Rubin (1½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
330	Holt (Henry A) (.90g)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
25	Horn & Hard (2)	51½	50¾	51½
1000	Humble Oil (⅝e)	½	½	½
200	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Hygrade Fd	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Imp Tb Can (⅝e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Jeannette Gla	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	JerC P&L 5½pf(5½)	65½	65½	65½
30	JerC P&L epf (6)	69	69	69
800	Kingston Pr (.10)	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	84¼	84¼	84¼
10	Lack RR NJ (4)	23½	23½	23½
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Lehigh C&N (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Lone Star G (.20e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	McWill Dredg (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1400	Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
100	Mich Sti Tube	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Midwest Oil (.80)	20	20	20
50	Monarch M T (1½e)	16½	16½	16½
25	Moody Inv pf pf(3)	17½	17½	17½
300	Mt City Cop (.g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Mount Prod (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Muskeg PRing (.55e)	8½	8½	8½
2925	Nat Fuel G (1)	21½	21½	21½
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	10	10	10
100	Nat Trank (.75e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	N J Zinc (1½e)	58¾	58¾	58¾
200	N Mex & Ariz Ld	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	NY & HonRos (.80e)	12½	12½	12½
100	NYShipbd (dah 1½e	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
2500	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nipissing Mng (.03e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Pug Sd P&L pf (1¾k)	11½	11½	11½
300	Republic Aviat	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Richmond Rad	41	41	41
50	Royal Type (3e)	44¼	44¼	44¼
200	Ryan Cons Pet (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	St. Regis Pap	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Scovill Mfg	27	27	27
100	Scullin Stl (1e)	1	1	1
100	Segal Lock & H	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Selected Indus	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	Sel Ind cal cf (5½)	39	39	39
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	41	41	41
300	Shat-Denn (½g)	77	77	77
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Solar Aire (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Solar Mfg	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Sonotone (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Soss Mfg	33½	33½	33½
100	So Coast	13	13	13
1100	So Penn Oil (1½)	13	13	13
20	Spalding 1 pf (4½k)	104	104	104
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	100	100	100
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	88	88	88
100	Stand Tube B (.05e)	35	35	35
100	Sup Oil Cal (1½g)	17½	17½	17½
100	Tampa El (.90e)	13½	13½	13½
200	Technicolor (1e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Thew Shovel (1e)	15½	15½	15½
4300	Tri-Cent war	1	1	1
100	Transwest Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Unexcelled Mfg (⅛g)	14½	13¾	14½
300	Unit Chem	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Unit Cig-W Strs	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Unit Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Unit Gas pf (4½k)	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Unit G&E pf (7)	95	95	95
200	Unit Lt & Pow A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
400	Unit Lt & P pf	61¾	60½	60½
150	Unit Shoe M (2½g)	43	43	43

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stores and Puzzles, Art and Comics

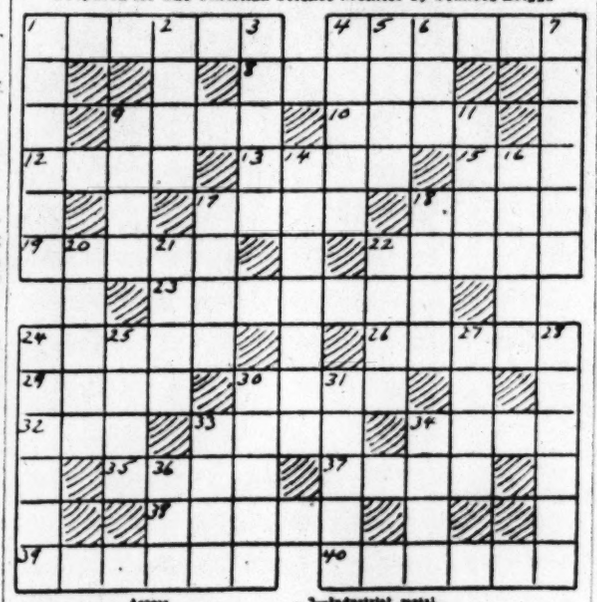
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

NEVER lose a chance of saying a kind word. An acorn costs nothing, but it may sprout into a prodigious bit of timber.
—THACKERAY

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is hero of Molnar drama of same name?
4—Talk.
8—What is an assumed name?
9—How many acts in opera "La Favorita"?
10—What is a small weight?
12—Middle of the day.
13—Object of fanatical regard.
15—Would you don, row, or pet a falanaka?
17—What is thin tin plate?
18—What is a word of warning used by golfers?
19—What is a city of Oklahoma?
22—Silas Marner was what?
23—Who was author of "The Cherry Orchard"?
24—William Faversham was celebrated as what?
26—Causes to sit down.
29—What is a tone or note one half step lower than tone or note named?
30—Nautical mile is what?
32—To soak flax.
33—What is a coarse file?
34—What part of chimney conveys flame and smoke to outer air?
35—To prepare for publication.
37—What city of Pennsylvania is a lake port?
38—You would use a tiller to do what?
39—What are diminutive persons sometimes called?
40—What city was built around the Acropolis?

Down
1—What bird is so called because it feeds on seeds of flax and hemp?
2—Industrial metal.
3—Who is Olivia's waiting woman in "Twelfth Night"?
4—What was first name of the South American liberator?
5—What vessel is associated with Jack and Jill?
6—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs.
7—Who is a character in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
8—Young of animal of horse family is what?
11—Epic poetry.
14—Thomas Gradgrind is character in novel by whom?
16—"Drooping" is an antonym of what?
17—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
18—How many acts in Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete"?
20—What is relationship of King Mark to Tristan in Wagner's opera?
21—What do you call a native of Bannockburn?
25—What is the preponderating portion?
27—You would find zebras where?
28—Who founded National Gallery of British Art?
31—What is pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves?
33—Who are the natives of Sundsvall?
36—Who is one of General Stanley's daughters in "Pirates of Penzance" (pert.)?
37—Beethoven's "Fidelio" is what?
38—What is a formal or ceremonial act?
39—What is a sculpin?
40—Daylight Saving Time (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Ride in a Tank

One of the most pleasing features of riding in an Army tank is the astounding and delightful noise. The steel armor seems to pick up the roar of the motor and amplify it a thousandfold. If you can imagine that you are a mouse inside a kettle drum while the orchestra is playing "Finlandia," you will have a vague idea of what I mean.—William Hazlet Upson in the Saturday Evening Post.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Beaufort Wind Scale Is?

Just after the turn of the nineteenth century a famous British hydrographer (a maker of maps or charts of the sea), Sir Francis Beaufort, developed a table of the strength of winds. This table, giving 13 classifications of wind, is known as the Beaufort scale.

Previous to the nineteenth century the velocity of wind at sea had been indicated by various descriptive terms. For example, an account of a storm, written in 1769, grades winds as: "Stark calm; calm weather; little wind; a fine breeze; a small gale; a fresh gale; a topsail gale; blows fresh; a hard gale of wind; a fret of wind; a storm; a tempest."

It is possible for a person, by comparing his personal estimate of the wind's velocity with the simultaneous reading of an anemometer (an instrument for measuring the velocity of wind) to become remarkably accurate with practice. By observing the wind's effect on himself or on some object, he can usually estimate winds whose velocities range from 10 to 20 miles per hour within a margin of error of but one or two miles per hour.

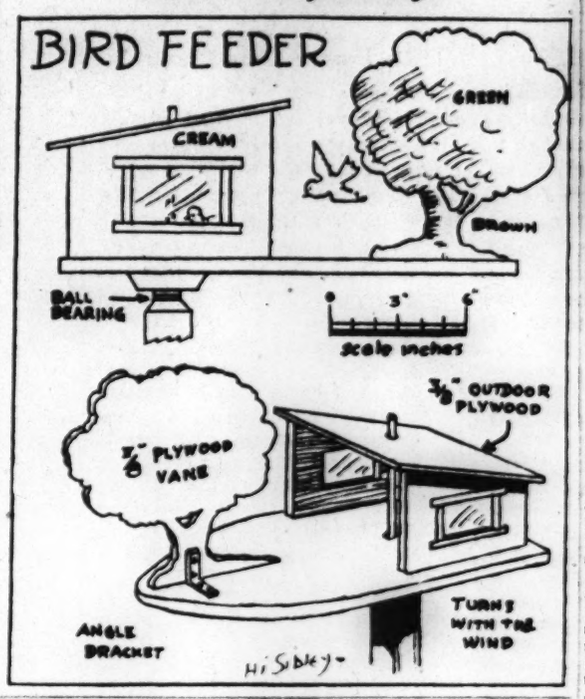
The Beaufort scale as originally devised was supposed to be based on the effect of wind on a standard vessel imagined by Admiral Beaufort, namely, a full-rigged man-of-war. For example, 0 or Calm on the scale meant a full-rigged ship, all sail set, would make no headway: 6 or Strong Breeze, the ship would have topgallant sails over single-reefed topsails: and 12 or Hurricane would find the ship under bare poles.

BEAUFORT'S SCALE		wind velocity
0	calm	3 m.p.h. or less
1	light air	5 " " "
2	light breeze	13 " " "
3	gentle "	18 " " "
4	moderate "	23 " " "
5	fresh "	28 " " "
6	strong "	34 " " "
7	moderate gale	40 " " "
8	fresh "	48 " " "
9	strong "	56 " " "
10	whole "	65 " " "
11	storm	75 " " "
12	hurricane	90 " " "

With the advent of steam power for vessels and the gradual passing of sailing ships, the scale was translated into terms better suited to powered vessels. The wind terms used in the original Beaufort scale retain their old significance and have, therefore, been kept, but numbers representing their equivalent in miles per hour, based on modern wind studies, have been added to the original Beaufort names and scale numbers.

Some meteorologists prefer the term High Winds to Moderate Gale for winds of Force 7 in the Beaufort scale, and it is a general practice to designate as gales only winds of a velocity of Force 8 or greater. —W. P. Keasbey

Make It Yourself



A Verse for Today . . .

The beloved of the LORD shall dwell in safety by him; and the LORD shall cover him all the day long.—DEUT. 33:12

Lamb's Repartee

Charles Lamb, though reared in poverty and living a tragic life, always displayed a very keen sense of humor. One morning when he arrived late at the East India House where he clerked for the greater part of his life, one of his superiors said:

"I notice, Mr. Lamb, that you come very late this morning."

"Yes, but just see how early I go," was the answer.

"Pray, Mr. Lamb," continued the superior, "what are you about?"

"Forty next birthday," Lamb replied.

In Lighter Vein

Candid Comment

The Navy has taken most of our handsome men, so now girls are hitching their wagons to a tar.—Dinah Shore.

Foreign Propaganda

One evening, when moving pictures were shown in a Norwegian theater of a German ship unloading food at an Oslo pier, one man could not restrain himself.

"Stop the machine," he shouted. "You're running the film backward."—He Who Laughs—Lasts

Opposition

President Roosevelt is reported to have enjoyed the following parrot yarn so much that he shared it with Prime Minister Churchill:

A sailor walked into an auction shop as the auctioneer was asking for bids on a parrot.

"Fifteen dollars," said the sailor.

"Twenty," said another bidder.

"Twenty-five," said the sailor.

"Forty," said the other bidder.

"Forty-five," said the sailor. No further bids were heard, and the auctioneer said, "Sold."

The sailor took the bird and cage, passed over the money, and said: "That's an awful price to pay for a parrot. Can he talk?"

"Can he talk!" exclaimed the auctioneer. "Why, sailor, he was bidding against you."

Heroes of the Sea
Refuse Rescue Rewards

Edinburgh

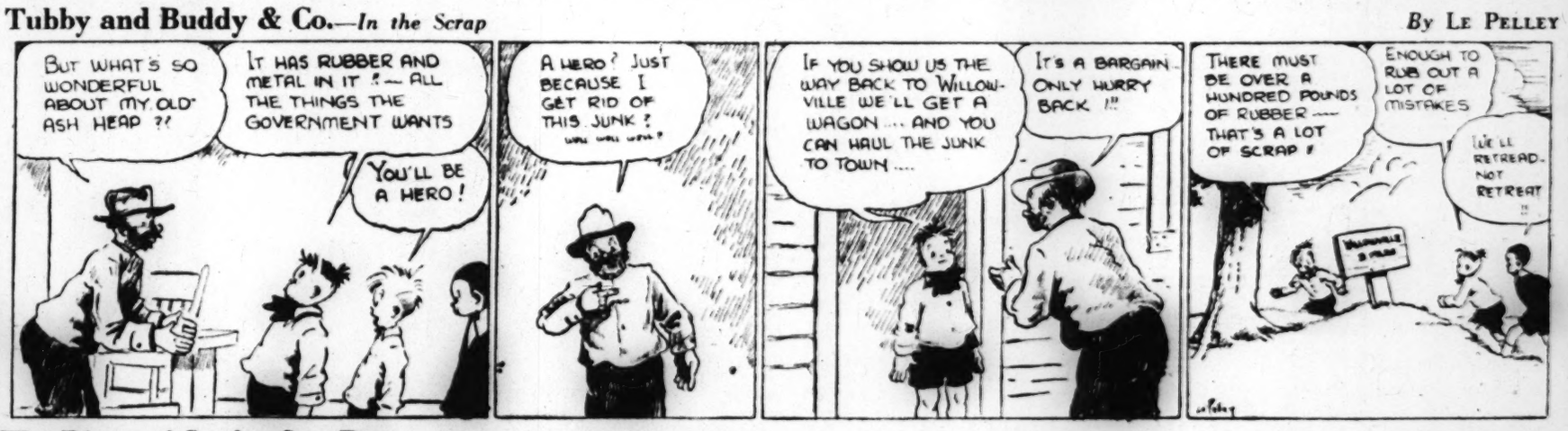
In May three Aberdeenshire fishermen of Cruden Bay went out in the dead of night to rescue two injured airmen whose plane had crashed into the sea. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution sent rewards to the fishermen but the men returned the money.

Recently Cruden Bay fishermen again went to the help of airmen who had come down in the sea and again the Lifeboat Institution sent the men a reward. They too returned the money, stating that they wished no gain for themselves. "We only," they wrote, "try to help the men who are risking their lives day and night to keep our country safe."

FACTS FIGURES
SEVEN MINUTES IS THE LONGEST POSSIBLE TIME FOR AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
IT'S A FACT BEFORE THE WAR THERE WERE SIX MILLION MOTOR VEHICLES OPERATING IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE. NOW THERE ARE SCARCELY ONE MILLION.
LAWNS SHOULD BE CUT NOT CLOSER THAN 1 1/4 INCHES. LIKE ALL OTHER PLANTS, GRASS DEPENDS ON ITS LEAVES FOR FOOD TO PRODUCE ROOTS. K. PARRIS

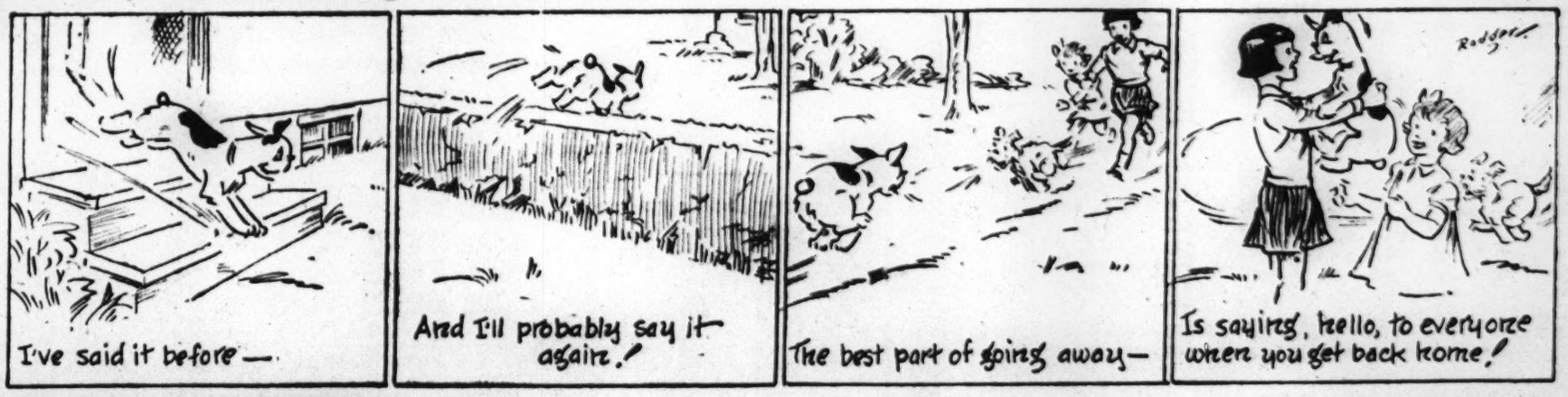
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In the Scrap*

By LE PELLEY


BUT WHAT'S SO WONDERFUL ABOUT MY OLD ASH HEAP ??
IT HAS RUBBER AND METAL IN IT ?— ALL THE THINGS THE GOVERNMENT WANTS
YOU'LL BE A HERO!
A HERO? JUST BECAUSE I GET RID OF THIS JUNK?
IF YOU SHOW US THE WAY BACK TO WILLOWVILLE WE'LL GET A WAGON .... AND YOU CAN HAUL THE JUNK TO TOWN ....
IT'S A BARGAIN— ONLY HURRY BACK !"
THERE MUST BE OVER A HUNDRED POUNDS OF RUBBER— THAT'S A LOT OF SCRAP !
ENOUGH TO RUB OUT A LOT OF MISTAKES
WE'LL RETREAD— NOT RETREAT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Old Stuff, But I Still Like It!*

By RODGERS


I've said it before—
And I'll probably say it again!
The best part of going away—
Is saying, hello, to everyone when you get back home!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Box-Office Hit*

By THE HAGERS

"Robot, what are you doing here? Did you give up your film career?"
Said he, "Yes, Waddles, I'll admit That I was no box-office hit.
While flying home I lost a screw. Off into space my right foot flew!
That's why I'm here. I thought perhaps I'd find it in your metal scraps."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Over There—Over Here

By every form of words, by official pronouncement and personal resolve, Americans have pledged themselves to win this war. Since Pearl Harbor they have said they were going "all out." Many of them have. Yet soldiers and sailors returning from active duty feel that the country still hasn't fully awakened. Even a stay-at-home headline reader can sense the contrast between fighting fronts and the Congressional—we almost said the fiddling—front.

Take "New Nazi Gain Perils Moscow" as against "Sentiment Rises to Put Off Tax Bill Till After Election." The stories behind those lines are not reassuring. Other lines add to the impression that over there the Russians, fighting for every foot, are getting desperate: "Rzhev Arm Cracks; Voronezh Pierced; Don Outlook Grave." Over here the picture is anything but inspiring as Congress juggles a tax bill like a prickly pear, hunting vainly for a spot which has no spines; members don't want anybody to feel any tax thorns just before election—certainly not their constituents.

Or compare "Rommel Prepares for New Drive" and "Axis Air Strength Increased" with news from another sector of the Washington front, "Deadlock Over Farm Bill" and "Senate Ties Up Price Control." As the Allied forces—including now some Americans—strain every effort to turn back the Nazi push into Egypt, the farm bloc in Congress is insisting on the Government making loans at 110 per cent of parity on basic 1942 crops. It is also trying to tie the hands of Price Administrator Henderson by restrictions on his control over farm prices, by legislating on prices itself, by curtailing funds for administration, and by frankly seeking to get political patronage for employees of his organization. This performance threatens to sabotage the whole price control program and, coupled with the shilly-shallying over taxes, to let loose the tiger of serious inflation.

Anyone can spot other unhappy contrasts between the fighting over there and over here. Congress is not the only place where men fiddle while the flames of Axis aggression encircle our civilization. Another headline says the Japanese are planning a new surprise offensive and the same paper describes two or three more muddles about rubber, scrap or synthetic. American troops are reported in New Guinea and still the President hesitates to apply gasoline rationing to the whole country in order to save tires.

Men risk their lives and their relatives' lives in France on Bastille Day and in a dozen other imprisoned countries to keep the flame of freedom alive. And some Americans complain that they can't get but a pound of sugar a week. Tankermen are cast adrift or blown up and sailors and fliers fight a losing battle against the submarine from the Amazon to the St. Lawrence while some Americans chisel on their gasoline ration or try to "use up all the punches" on their cards.

Congress must take its share of blame. The President and his advisers should provide more resolute leadership. But few Americans are without responsibility for this contrast. Is this the best America can do? Is this the closest we can come to going all out over here? No. We know it isn't. But let's look at the fighting fronts and stop fiddling.

Delayed Sailing Orders

LOST—Somewhere in Congressional Sound, the Woman's Naval Reserve Corps. Launched several months ago, it was reported occasionally encountering strong head winds. Obtaining safe and fairly early passage through the House, it was long delayed in the Senate, where its sails underwent considerable reefing. Tossed back again upon the House, it has been floundering against the shoals of masculine opposition.

Finder please rescue and turn over promptly to Uncle Sam. His officials have testified to the urgent need of a Woman's Naval Reserve Corps to relieve for sea and combat duty men now stationed on shore and employed in clerical and technical capacities.

Late reports indicate that one lone man is holding the entire corps at bay. Brave—perhaps—but has he heard of Clara Barton, or Molly Pitcher, or the Waacs who are reporting for training at Fort Des Moines? When American women hear a call to service, they are not apt to allow male resistance or any other obstacle to keep them from responding. The call has been clearly sounded, and Miss and Mrs. America confidently, though somewhat impatiently, await their sailing orders.

"La France Combattante"

This year, when much of the European continent is one great Bastille, July 14 is the appropriate occasion for a change in the name of that group of daring Frenchmen, at home and in other lands, which still fights for a free France. This movement, headed by General de Gaulle, and hitherto known as "the Free French," now is to be called Fighting France.

Perhaps the most important reason for the change is that Fighting France is a more inclusive, and therefore more accurate title for a movement composed not only of Frenchmen who escaped when Hitler's armies overran France but of equally brave people who, remaining in France under the guns of the Gestapo, have nevertheless gone on fighting with every means at their disposal.

"Free French" had acquired too narrow a meaning. It was a phrase which might lead to dangerous misconceptions. It would imply that even while the Nazis were masters in France, some Frenchmen could find freedom through escape, whereas the fact is that while the Nazis are masters anywhere, there is no security for anyone's freedom anywhere else. Today there can be no mere escape to liberty. The modern Bastille is not to be avoided by running away from it. It must be stormed. Fighting France is helping to prepare for the day when it will be stormed, and when France and all her neighbors will be free.

All Aboard for Anywhere!

"Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold," said Keats, who had no reason to worry about gasoline rationing. Keats could help the American motorist to plan his traveling this summer. And there is no reason to think that these next few months may not be planned in such a way as to permit the average motorist glimpses of places he has never seen before.

One thinks immediately of that "peak in Darien" to which Keats found himself transported on reading Chapman's Homer. But not all motorists want to climb mountains even in imagination. For those who like other than lofty scenes there is "a bank where the wild thyme blows." If the day seems overwarm the usual motoring family with its two or three younger members who used to climb around in the back seat may find cool pleasure with "The Wind in the Willows." As a substitute for a day at the seaside, would one ask for more than "Two Years Before the Mast"?

Yes, many motorists may this summer go farther on an "A" ration of gasoline than they used to go on a tankful, for they will stop off at the public library as well as at the roadside sandwich shop. After all, travel is more than moving the body about. A person whose thoughts acquire wings will not miss wheels too much.

Heredity Is Not Law

The practice legalized by some States of the American Union of sterilizing certain habitual criminals has received a heavy blow from the Supreme Court of the United States which says in effect that there is nothing in experience to prove that criminal tendencies are transmitted from parent to progeny. Chief Justice Stone made this observation in concurring with an opinion invalidating the sterilization law of Oklahoma on the ground that it discriminates between types of criminals and therefore violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Formerly it was believed that diseases and criminal tendencies were hereditary, but this theory has long since been abandoned by many medical men and psychiatrists. Even though a predisposition to certain types of organic disease is still thought by some doctors to be inherited, no State has yet enacted a law requiring sterilization of men and women thus afflicted.

Several States still authorize operations on insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic persons, but fortunately the application of these laws has been surrounded by administrative restraints. There is a growing understanding that healings of mental cases, so-called, are taking place every day. Doctors know that even patients they have given up have recovered through other than ordinary physical treatment.

It will be a happy day when legislation which officially accepts the premise of incurability and fastens upon men the supposed laws of heredity is wiped from the statute books.

Our Readers Say—

United Nations' Meeting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some few days ago I read an editorial in the Monitor relative to the necessity of unity and understanding among the component elements of the United Nations. I thought you might be interested in what we did about it.

We rented the Masonic Temple Auditorium; then we contacted the British, Chinese, Russian, Mexican, Canadian and Pan American Consuls or representatives, also the Mayor and State officials. With them we prepared a three-hour program, including entertaining numbers from different nationalities, mass singing of national songs, massing of national flags and a half-hour program over the air. We called it United Nations Meeting, and a week before the event we had to discontinue giving out tickets, as we had 2,200 tickets out, which was 200 more than the capacity of the Auditorium. Band and orchestra from the Air Base was free. The auditorium was half price. The radio gave its half hour free. The newspapers were generous in their space. The British and, Chinese Consuls were on the air. The Chinese made a colorful picture in their Chinese Fashion Show; some of the gowns worn were 200 years old. It was a success and generated good feeling.

We have no patent on the idea, and my thought is that every large community can do something along this line. The result, I am sure, will be the growth of better understanding and unity, both in war and in the peace to follow.

H. S. HUDSON
Great Commander for Oregon
Portland, Ore. The Maccabees

At the Foot of the Class?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a recent subscriber to the Monitor and I find your unique international attitude most satisfying.

The "We did it before, we can do it again!" attitude raising its ugly head everywhere must be repulsive to our Allies. It is certainly subversive to a world democratic polity after the war. Before we ever began to "do it again," British soldiers and civilians had taken a battering we can't even imagine. China had fought for some ten years and suffered incredibly. Norwegian sailors of the merchant marine have cut themselves off from family and home for years to carry Allied supplies. The Chetniks, Poles, Czechs have risked horrible deaths to hamper our enemies at every opportunity. Even France has suffered so very much more than we that we should feel nothing but pity. If France's geographical position had allowed her as many original mistakes and failures as ours she might have held up, too.

Concomitant with the notion that we Yankees are about to win the war is our presumption that we should dictate the peace. We are outstanding in industrial production and the genius particularly suited to it, undoubtedly; but we are at the foot of the class in international co-operation.

Denison, Texas ANN STEVIK

Manufacturers and Unionism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to an article in The Christian Science Monitor from Washington headed "Closed Shop Declared Step Toward Industrial Harmony." The article, in reviewing a study of the closed shop by Dr. Jerome L. Toner, includes among other statements ". . . the author finds no essential danger in the program, though remarking that organized employers are steadily opposed, and that because of it the National Association of Manufacturers has condemned unionism in its entirety."

I am sure you are familiar with the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers has not "condemned unionism in its entirety." On the contrary, the Association on numerous occasions has announced its unequivocal adherence to the principal that employees have as much right to set up organizations for their mutual advantage as do corporations or employers.

In 1939 a "Declaration of Principles Relating to the Conduct of American Industry" adopted by the 1939 Congress of American Industry said among other things:

"The employee should have the right to join any labor organization he wishes, or none at all, as he may himself deem best in his own interests."

In December, 1941, the Congress reiterated the foregoing principles in this fashion:

"It is recognized, of course, that individuals have just as much right to join together into unions for their mutual benefit as they have to join together in corporations."

WILLIAM V. LAWSON
Director of Public Relations
National Association of Manufacturers
New York

Defending Bombing Insurance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To correct the record, I should like to answer the gentlemen from Boston whose letter appeared in the Monitor under the caption, "Bombing Insurance."

In the first place, bombing insurance is not "practically compulsory." One may take it or leave it. Of course, a mortgagee may ask the owner to take it out, but one can't blame our Government for that. The rate, in most cases, is only 10 cents per $100, for dwellings and contents and is not considered "exorbitant" when compared to rates up to 50 cents per $100 as charged by private carriers before July 1.

Thus we see, the cost is not "extremely high," and although the commission of "5 per cent" received by the insurance agent may not be enough to pay him for handling the insurance, we have the satisfaction of being of service to our Government in these times. Also we have avoided the creation of another Government bureau of several hundred thousand job-holders to do the handling.

Our Government may or may not reap a "tremendous harvest" in premiums paid. But if it does (and I sincerely hope so for our own good), the Government can find good use for this "harvest" in world rehabilitation after this experience is over.

FRANK B. TOWNSEND,
Glen Cove, N. Y. Insurance Agent

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reminder for Us All

Down the Middle of the Road

Snoop-Scoop

By Erwin D. Canham

Do you remember that article on plans for refueling German submarines in the Caribbean, published in Reader's Digest as long ago as November, 1940, by Leicester Hemingway and Sir Anthony Jenkinson?

We do not know Mr. Hemingway, who is a young brother of Ernest Hemingway, but we do know Tony Jenkinson. He is an adventurous and enterprising young journalist, and the fact that he once wrote a book entitled, "America Came My Way" should not be held against him. In any case, the story he published in November, 1940, is as fresh as today's newspaper.

Last week, you may remember, the arrest was announced of members of a "spy ring" basing their operations in British Honduras and Colon. Why the arrests weren't made long since on the strength of the Hemingway-Jenkinson article, is a question for the authorities to answer. In a schooner, the Blue Stream, in January, 1940, the young men started from Key West and

touched at most of the out-of-the-way spots down the Central American coast to Colon, at the Panama Canal.

At almost every stop they found signs of "a well-developed Nazi refueling system for submarines. . . . On remote islands which could easily menace the Panama Canal, America's lifeline, we discovered Nazi agents, Nazi propaganda, stocks of Diesel oil waiting for Nazi raiders."

* * *

They learned how the Nazis operate through isolated agents, finding "ex-bootleggers, alien runners, narcotic smugglers, who make a big profit running drums of fuel oil to lonely keys and islets with sheltered harbors, where subs can have unobserved rendezvous with innocent-looking schooners." Take Cozumel island, off Yucatan.

Said Tony Jenkinson: "A perfect lee, an isolated shore, and 36 feet of water practically alongside the beach. The Germans' largest ocean-going submarine could refuel here as easily as Mrs. Jones takes in groceries."

The deep water, they found, "goes right up to the coral foundations of a newly built concrete shed. Behind its locked doors are stored over 500 drums of Diesel fuel oil, brought in at night, a few at a time, by schooners. The shed is owned by Oscar Coldwell, the town's leading citizen and merchant. (Whom Jenkinson and Hemingway say is a pro-Nazi Mexican, assisted by two "Jewish refugees." In the yard of his store we saw 200 drums more. Here is a total of 35,000 gallons."

In more remote points, similar facilities exist. On the wild Nicaraguan coasts, a large number of Germans have settled presumably to cut mahogany, but they were outfitted with powerful Diesel barges and tugs which could easily refuel a raider. On the Mosquito Islands they even heard the Caribbean, published in Reader's Digest as Germans planned to assemble prefabricated submarines—perhaps too tall a tale. But at Puerto Cabezas, off Nicaragua, they ran afoul of a small German ship, supposedly shark-fishing, which seemed to be taking soundings and testing anchorages.

On St. Andrews Island, scarcely three hundred miles from the Panama Canal, they met one Bernhard Regnier, a military and energetic German, an officer in the German army and air force during the last war, who has a radio station and oil stores. On the outer keys from these islands, visited only rarely by turtle fishers, submarines could easily refuel from small boats.

* * *

At Little Corn Island and Big Corn, possessions of the United States under a 99-year lease from Nicaragua, two individuals named Sub-lieutenant Kruger and Jackson, tried to get the two young journalists to go into oil smuggling. Tony asked: "'What if the American Government sends down a naval detachment to take formal possession of its lease on the Corn Islands?' Kruger whacked his boots with his riding crop. 'They'll never come,' he said. 'The United States have forgotten that these islands exist. If they do come, it will be too late.'"

Well, that was in January, 1940. No doubt the United States has done a lot of exploring since those days. Possibly some of the oil smugglers have been cleaned out. But the Caribbean has many islands, many keys, many storehouses, many Germans. They have not all been arrested. We cannot keep patrols everywhere. And it is obvious that German submarines are being refueled somewhere on this side of the Atlantic. It looks as if the Hemingway-Jenkinson snoop-scoop of 1940 tells much of the answer.

What a job for the yachtsman who can also handle depth bombs and a machine gun! What a job, in addition to the others, that we have to handle. But Germany, the nation that sent out these agents and made these plans, is smaller, poorer, and more remote than we are.

It will be interesting when Messrs. Frank Knox and Elmer Davis tell us what has actually been happening in the Caribbean. That's just one more of the million or so reports that we are waiting to get.

The Wide Horizon

Beyond the War

By Rodney L. Brink

On a basis of logic similar to that which demands discussion and plannings for the peace even while war rages, the question of future peacetime disposition of West Coast Japanese calls for serious thought even while their enforced evacuation enters upon its secondary but important phase of relocation.

The Army, which has smoothly, expeditiously, and humanely handled the evacuation and is carrying out the advance phases of the relocation, is not officially concerned with the peacetime problem which will follow as night follows day.

In the next four to six months, Japanese will be moved from California, Washington, and Oregon, by the tens of thousands. Arizona, whose southern half is "prohibited area" for Japanese, will receive many more Japanese in relocation centers than it ever had before.

* * *

Several Western States whose Governors not so long since protested vigorously against the sending of any Japanese to their territory have since called for Japanese field hands to augment their agricultural forces, and some even welcome newer proposals for the establishment of relocation centers which will bring thousands of Japanese to develop and cultivate certain selected public lands now undeveloped.

While the need for agricultural labor is acute, or even while war's necessities compel, the States now receiving Japanese and the States from which they are being sent by the Army, will not be especially concerned with the question of the postwar future. But some white Americans see this unique sociological upheaval, this unprecedented sequestering of thousands of American-born on American soil, as the small seed which could germinate into a parasitical growth which could threaten the strength of the very Constitution itself.

The Japanese evacuation, affecting as it has alien and American-born Japanese alike, has been effected under a modified form of martial law which, as everyone, including the Japanese, knows, has taken from the American-Japanese their constitutional rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. All but a comparatively few dissenters, sticklers for form, agree that the military situation which threatens the Nation's continued existence, overshadows even those vitally important peacetime civil rights for which past American wars have been fought. Most agree that "the greatest good of the greatest number," primary doctrine on which the Constitution was founded, is being fulfilled in the evacuation.

The explosive postwar threat that now lies dormant in the Western Japanese question depends for its fulmination upon the attitude of the three Coastal States and Arizona when peace comes. Talk that these States, once rid of the Japanese, may or will refuse to accept them again but will try to insist that all be sent to Japan, is not uncommon.

Such talk overlooks the fact that at the moment peace arrives every guarantee of the American Constitution swings automatically into action again, and choice of residence, rights of property, and all the freedoms of all Americans, will function again for the American-born Japanese, and to only a slightly lesser degree for their alien parents.

The probable outcome is that the Constitution will prevail rather than the unconstitutional opinions or desires of any group or even any State. That is the normal and expected course of affairs.

* * *

The Army, meanwhile, through its Wartime Civil Control Administration, and the War Relocation Authority, the completely civilian agency engaged in placing Japanese in groups where they may support themselves for the duration, are setting examples in smooth, harmonious functioning which may point the way for new postwar relationships between Japanese and the white population.

The Japanese, both aliens and American citizens, are being provided an opportunity to prove themselves willing and able to make serious sacrifices for this, the adopted land of some, the homeland of many more.

As they continue to prove themselves they will be proving also their right to the full and complete protection of the American Constitution, in peace or war, from this time forth. This war can conceivably put a definite end and answer to the domestic "Japanese question."

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